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Sunday Edition

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VOL. XXII NO. 22 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

DRAMATIC DEVELOPMENT IN STRIKE SITUATION

Indian Merchants' Chamber Takes Lead

Discussion Held With Strike Committee Represen tatives On Saturday

Committee Welcomes Move To Open Negotiations For Settlement

Conference To Be Held With Mill-Owners At Early Date

There was an unexpected turn in the Mill Strike situation on Saturday, when in the interests of the textile trade, the Indian Merchants' Chamber invited a sub-committee of the Joint Strike Committee to meet a sub-committee of the Chamber to discuss and devise the ways and means of bringing about an amicable settlement General Strike.

ONE HOUR PARLEY

Ten members of the Joint Strike Committee met five members of the India Merchants' Chamber at 4 p. m. and discussed for one hour the proposed line of action. The members of the Chamber Committee made it quite clear that they were not meeting the members of the Joint Strike Committee either by the authority of the Government or the mill-oweners, but they were actuated by a desire to save the Textile Industry of India and also to minimize the sufferings of the unemp loyed.

MOVE FOR NEGOTIATIONS WELCOMED

The Labour leaders expressed their desire and willingness to co-operate with the Chamber to negotiate for an honourable settlement, and assured the Chamber that although they had put forward 20 demands they would be prepared to water down their demands if it was found necessary in the interests of the workers.

A meeting of the Joint Strike Committee was held on Saturday at about 1 p.m. when about 70 members of the Committee were present. After the minutes of the last meeting held on May 31 were read, several members protested against the minutes being adopted and confirmed. They laid stress on the point that the last meeting was not held in accordance with the constitution of the Committee, and the resolution passed disfavouring the admittance of Messrs. Joshi and Bakhle of the Bombay Textile Labour Union was, therefore, out of order.

INVITATION FROM I. M. CHAMBER.

A heated discussoin then ensued which was continued till about 2-45 p.m. At this stage the Secretary drew the attention of the meeting to an invitation received from the Secretary of the India Merchants' Chamber. The Chamber had invited the Strike Committee to send a committee of ten members to meet a subcommittee of the Chamber.

The meeting then resolved to adjourn the discussion on the question of confirming the minutes to the next meeting of the committee.

The invitation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was accepted, and the Committee elected Messrs. Abdul Majid, V. H. Joshi, D. K. Bedekar, R. R. Taleker, V. K. Tavade, G. L. Kandalker, Mohamed Vali Mohamed, R. Y. Loke, Krishna Daji and Dattaram Narayan to represent the Joint Strike Committee at the meeting with the members of the Chamber.

CONFERENCE.

Accordingly at 4 p.m. the members of the Strike Committee met Messrs. Mathradas Vissanji Khimji, Husseinbhoy Laljee, J. A. D. Nowroji, J. K. Mehta and Maganlal Ghia of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Mr. Mathradas Vissanji Khimji, at the outset, told the members of the committee that this meeting was not called on the authority of the Government nor at the request of the millowners, but entirely with a view to save the Textile Industry of India and also to minimise the sufferings of the workers, and to prevent the spread of disease among them owing to continued starvation. The time had now come for the Chamber to take a hand in the matter, and, therefore, they had invited the Committee.

Messrs. Majid, Joshi and Bedeker as spokesmen of the Joint Strike Committee, expressed their willingness to negotiate for an honourable settlement of their demands.

DEMANDS DISCUSSED.

The Committee then discussed the various demands and also the ways and means of effecting an early settlement. The members of the Joint Strike Committee gave the Chamber an assurance that although they had put down 20 demands of the workers, they were willing to enter into negotiations with the millowners and water them down if they found them to be in the interest of the workers.

The Chamber expressed its satisfaction at the willingness of the members of the Joint Strike Committee in allowing the Chamber to negotiate for an early settlement, and also told them that they were satisfied that the Joint Strike Committee was the proper medium through which a settlement should be arrived at. The Chamber, therefore, proposed to bring about a Conference with the millowners at an early date so that an early settlement of the dispute may be made so as to save the Textile Trade of India.

WORKING COMMITTEE

To Meet At Poona On June 20

ALLAHABAD, June 2.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the Acting President of the Congress has fixed June 20 for the meeting of the Working Committee at Poona.
—A. P.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

To Be Held Next Year In London

WASHINGTON, June 2.

It is understood both diplomatic and naval heads have decided to agree the holding of 1935 Naval Conference in London.

The American Ambassador in London has received the instructions not to object if the British Government extends invitation to America.—Reuter's Special.

Appeal To Bombay Citizens

Make Gandhi Purse The Envy Of All India

The Gandhi Reception Committee, which has been organised by the Bombay Provincial Harijan Seva Sangh, has decided to give a fitting reception to Mahatma Gandhi when he arrives in Bombay on June 14, and to present to him a handsome purse on behalf of the City of Bombay to be utilised in furthering the cause of Harijans which he has made his own. The time at the disposal of the Gandhi Reception Committee is very short. A sum which will be worthy at once of the cause and of the traditional generosity of Bombay must be collected. It is the duty of every citizen of Bombay to do his duty by the Harijans by contributing, as much as he or she can to make the City's Purse to Mahatma the envy of all India. We appeal to our readers not to fail in their duty.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Mahatma's Reception In Poona

SANATANISTS CREATE SCENES IN MEETING

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, June 2.

Rowdy scenes were enacted by Sanatanists at a citizens' meeting convened by Sjt. Valvekar, President, Poona Municipality, at the Municipal hall, this evening, to appoint a Representative Committee for the reception of Gandhiji when he arrives in Poona for Harijan work.

The President offered Sanatanists every opportunity to have their say or ever oppose the resolution moved by Sjt. N. V. Gadgil and supported by Sjt. Shankarram Deo, but the Sanatanists refused to take advantage. knowing that they were in a minority.

Sjt. Gadgil's resolution was put to vote and was carried by a large majority. Considerable excitement prevailed throughout the meeting.

GANDHIJI AT JAJPUR

JAJPUR, June 2.

Gandhiji arrived here this morning and he directly proceeded to the public meeting on Vaitarani river bed. The crowd exceeded 5,000. A purse of Rs. 600 and an address in sandalwood casket were presented to him. The latter when auctioned fetched Rs. 275.

Replying to address Gandhiji said that there were two ways open to Hindus. They might either willingly accord Harijans their full rights or the latter would snatch those rights from the hands of Hindus in spite of their unwillingness. If Hindus conceded those rights willingly, Hinduism would be glorified and would tend to the growth of brotherhood of mankind. If untouchability was to go in spite of opposition of Caste Hindus, Hinduism would be ruined along with it.

Gandhiji referred in the course of his speech to a letter which a Mahomedan had written stating that whenever Gandhiji tried to do a great thing and failed, he endeavoured to do another thing. He instanced Gandhiji's efforts to achieve Hindu Muslim unity which in his opinion had however only resulted in the growth of ill-feeling between the communities.

ANSWERS TO CRITICS.

Replying to this criticism Gandhiji said that all that he had endeavoured to do in this regard had not been fruitless. He believed if efforts were made to achieve Hindu Muslim unity with pure heart, in spite of the prevailing atmosphere they would undoubtedly lead to the achievement of the objective. Taking it for granted that he had failed in his endeavours, he asserted that he had done it as a devotee to truth and therefore he had nothing to be sorry for.

After halting at Kabirpur and addressing two meetings there yesterday Gandhi and party arrived at Budaghat last evening and camped in open field. There was rain at night and as there was no shed nearby Gandhiji and his party were drenched in rain and they took shelter in a dilapidated cottage where they managed to spend the night.—A.P.

MAHATMA TO VISIT KATHIAWAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 31.

In response to the request made to Gandhiji by some prominent Kathiawar Harijan workers, most of whom are deported from British India under the "Foreignor's Act," during the last C. D. Movement, Mahatmaji's secretary from Orissa has informed by wire, the president of Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kathiawar, yesterday, that Mahatmaji has kindly allotted 4th and 5th July, the last two days to Kathiawar, during his intending Gujerat and Kathiawar, Harijan tour fixed between 27th June and 5th uly.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

On receipt of this message, Mr. Nanalal Kalidas, the president, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kathiawar, convened a meeting of prominent Harijan workers, the very evening, at his own place Anand Kunj, when among other things, it was decided to issue an appeal to the Kathiawaris for Harijan urse which, they sincerely expect, would exceed Rs. 25,000. over the signatures of 17 prominent workers, most prominent of whom are Messrs. Nanalal Kalidas, Jivanlal Motichand Ramji Hansraj, Virchand Panachand, Amritlal eth and Manilal Kothari.

Rs. 3,000 were collected on the spot. Messrs. Nanalal Kalidas and Jivanlal Motichand each contributing Rs. 1,000 and Messrs. Ramji Hansraj and Virchand Panachand each Rs. 500.

The signatori: have requested all Kathiawaries of every shade of opinion to come forward with their humble contributions for this noble cause. They further state that every province in India has stood well by Mahatmaji in this Harijan work, Gujerat is making brisk preparations Kathiawar, the birth-place of Mahat maji, should not lag behind Gujerat.

The intending contributors are requested to send their quota to Mr Nanalal Motichand, president, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Anand Kunj, Rajkot and their contributions will be acknowledged through the columns of "Roshani" of Ranpur

During his two days' stay in Bhavnagar, it is understood Mahatmaji will be requested to spare an hour or two for Rajkot.

The local workers are in correspondence with the Gujerat Harijan workers as to the final arrangement of Mahatmaji's programme.

Hindu Women's Lead In Social Reform

Series Of Conferences In Bombay

Freedom Of Re-Marriage For Young Widows

Social reformers in India have been long complaining of the conservatism of the orthodox sections of the people, and especially of women, as being the chief obstacle to any movement of social advancement. It is, however, an encouraging sign of the times that women have been recently coming to the fore, and even taking the lead, in advocating such reforms, as is evidenced by a series of conferences, recently held in Bombay, which, it is hoped, would give an impetus to the social progress of the community.

Last week, the women of the Bhavsar Kshatriya community held a conference at the C. J. Hall, Bombay, under the presidency of Mrs. Sumanben Jariwalla. In her presidential address, she said that their community, like every other people, must move with the times and overhaul their social customs to bring them into line with modern ideas. Their women must be given such education as would develop in them the right type of character. The system of child-marriage which had been sapping the vitality of the community should be abolished. Marriage without mutual consent of the parties was not a marriage, but a bondage. The lot of widows should be ameliorated, and they should be treated with more consideration and respect for the self-control and sacrifice they displayed in leading a very simple and almost ascetic life. Women's society should be established in every village to propagate social reform among the masses.

The Conference passed several resolutions, condemning undesirable marriages where the girls are "sold" for money, and where there is a great disparity between the ages of the parties, and advocating the establishment of an institution for imparting industrial education to the women, especially destitute women of the community.

Two separate conferences were also held, one by the men and another by the youths, of the same community, which passed resolutions urging several measures of social welfare.

JAIN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

The spirit of progress has also seized the women of the Jain community, who recently met in a conference and passed a resolution advocating freedom of remarriage for the young widows of the community. This resolution was considered such a revolutionary move, according to orthodox women among the Jains of Bombay, that some of them held a meeting to express their disapproval of it.

LADY LUXMIBAI'S BOLD STEP.

A step that is regarded as an event of great importance to social reform among the Kapole community is now taken by Lady Luxmibai Jugmohandas of Bombay.

The custom of giving caste-dinners in honour of the dead prevails with almost religious sanction among the Kapoles as among other Hindus. From such dinners, as from other caste-dinners on various occasions, would be excluded, according to the prevailing practice, a large number of members who have "defied" the orthodox customs of the community, like those who have refused to do penance (prayaschita) after returning from abroad, and others who have married widows or contracted intercommunal marriages.

After the recent death of her husband, Sir Jugmohandas Varajiwandas, Lady Luxmibai has given a go-bye to the custom of giving such a caste-dinner, as the managing committee of her community would not lift the ban on the persons referred to above.

Her refusal to be a party to ex-communicating persons who have, according to their lights, done acts of social reform has been applauded as a bold step by the advanced section of the Hindus.

Rai Saheb Claims He Is Loyalist

"Refund Amounts Realized To Maintain Additional Police"

BUT SECRETARY OF STATE ALLEGES CONGRESS ASSOCIATION WITH HIS FAMILY

(From Our Special Correspondent)

PATNA, June 2.

Posting of the additional Police Force at Barahiya in Monghyr in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement and realization of the cost therefor has led to two civil suits having been recently filed by Rai Saheb Nathmall and his family for recovery of amounts realized from them towards the cost of additional force. They claim refund of the amounts on the ground that Rai Saheb and his family have all along been loyalists, that they were assessed beyond their means and that the realizations were made under coercion and threat and show of force.

The suits are pending at Monghyr.

A written statement has been filed in one of the suits on behalf of the Secretary of State for India-in-Council pleading that the matter is beyond the civil court's jurisdiction urging limitation denying loyalty of the family, alleging Congress association with the family and denying the use of force and coercion in its realization.

It may be stated that the police force remained posted for nearly two years and has just been removed. The cost realized was nearly Rs. 1,75,000. The village is regarded by the Government as a stronghold of the Congress.

BIHAR CONGRESSMEN'S PROGRAMME

President Calls Meeting On June 11

(From Our Special Correspondent)

PATNA, June 2.

A meeting of Congress workers from all over the province has been called at Patna on June 11, by Srikrishna Singh, Acting President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, to consider the present situation and the line of work to be followed, by Congressmen. A meeting of the Provincial Working Committee which was to have been held on 5th June will also be held on 11th, extension in time having become necessary owing to the serious illness of Babu Rajendra Prasad's brother.

Socialist Secretary To Tour India

(From Our Special Correspondent)

PATNA, June 2.

Mr. J. P. Narayan, Organising Secretary, All India Socialist Party will be starting on tour for organising Socialist groups in various provinces.

He will begin with Bengal and go up to Madras for the present.

Stop Press On p. 5

—2nd GLORIOUS WEEK—

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2nd TRIUMPHANT WEEK

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EDUCATED WIFE

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Sagar's Screen Achievement

Directed by:
SARVOTTAM BADAMI

Time:—To-day Matinee at 3 p. m.

Daily:—5-30; 8 & 10-30.

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UMASHASHI DEVI
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"ON A MOONLIT NIGHT"

(A New Theatres Ltd. production) at

MINERVA TALKIES
(LAMINGTON ROAD).

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat. & Sun.

KOHINOOR CINEMA (DADAR, B. B.)

From SATURDAY, the 2nd June

ON THE SCREEN IN A BLAZE OF GLORY!
Richard Walton Tully's World-Sweeping play!
KING VIDOR'S Stirring spectacle
BIRD OF PARADISE

A drama of forbidden love beyond the pale of white men's morals.

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DAILY at 5, 7-30 & 10 P.M.

Matinee at 2-30 on Saturday, Sunday and Holiday

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted in Bombay Shorthand typist with knowledge of accounts pay up to 60. Bengali preferred. Apply 2491, "Bombay Chronicle."

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let Rooms in Raval Mansion, opposite K. E. M. Hospital, Parel. to Vegetarian Hindus, rents from Rs. 15 to 30 according to size. (2496).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Aspirant Art Institute—Classes in Drawing and Painting will begin from 11th June. For prospectus apply or see personally between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. S. R. Naik, A.M., G.D. (Art), Aspirant Art Studio, opp. Cinema Majestic, Girgaum, Bombay.

Learn Electrical Mechanical And Radio Engineering, City Guilds, London, Govt. recognised Diplomas. Low charges. Short period. Prospectus on two annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (2486).

132. BEAUTY REQUISITES.

Keshkala is an ideal Hair Tonic for faded hair no matter what age; Popular Pharmacy, Grant Road, Bombay. (2500).

AROUND THE COURTS

A verdict of suicide from self-administered dose of opium was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury on Saturday, over the death of Krishna Ram Rohate (30), Imamwada Road.

* * *

Because he was in financial difficulties to the extent of Rs. 22,000, Narayan Warde (27), residing in Benham Hall Lane, ended his life by taking an over-dose of opium.

LOCAL RAIN IN BURMA

Monsoon Current Feeble In Bay Of Bengal

POONA, June 2.

The monsoon current in South Bay of Bengal is feeble. Associated with thunderstorms there has been local rain in Burma, Northeast India and North Hyderabad. Scattered dust or thunderstorms are also reported from east and north Punjab and west United Provinces. The day temperature has been above normal in the East United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, East Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Maymyo five inches, Mergui, Toungoo one, Lahsio three-quarters, Mymensingh three, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Silchar two, Dibrugarh, Cherrapunji, Naya Dumka one and half, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Berhampore and Shillong one, Balasore one, Narayangunj and Darbhanga half, Gauhati, Cuttack and Bogra quarter, Hissar quarter.

FORECAST:

Local thundershowers will recur in Burma and Northeast India.—A. P.

GENEVA OUTLOOK STILL GLOOMY

GENEVA, June 1.

Mr. Henderson's grave warning has stimulated such a mushroom crop of resolutions that he has decided not to convene the Commission again until Wednesday.

None of the resolutions however take account of the gulf between Britain and France, nor promise to facilitate Germany's return to the League.—Reuter.

Now in its

4th TRIUMPHANT WEEK

WADIA MOVIETONE'S Successful Musical Drama

BAG-E MEESAR

Featuring:

The GOLDEN VOICED WONDER BOY

The Most Talked-of Pupil of SAWAI GHANDHARVA

Master FEROZE DASTUR

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With a Galaxy of Stars including

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Great SHAKESPEAREAN Actor KHAMBATTA

Read what Sir PHIROZE SETHNA says of the film:

"I am glad I saw BAG-E-MEESAR for in my opinion it is much above the average Indian film.... I would ask those film-goers who do not give a fair chance to our Indian film Industry to witness "BAG-E-MEESAR" and judge for themselves the tremendous improvement effected in Indian film technique by these young, enterprising producers...."

BAG-E-MEESAR

now being shown at

SUPER TALKIES

Charni Road Junction

COTTON CONSUMPTION DUTY BILL

Stringent Provisions To Prevent Evasions

SIMLA, June 1.

The following is the text of the Cotton Consumption Bill published in the Gazette of India. This procedure obviates the necessity of a formal introduction of the bill in the Assembly, so that the Assembly can proceed to the next stage of consideration. Publication of the bill at this stage is also expected to elucidate public opinion on its provisions, thereby dispensing with the need for its circulation.

"Whereas it is expedient to impose a duty on certain raw cotton and provide for its collection, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Cotton (Consumption Duty) Act, 1934.

2. It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

CONSUMPTION DUTY

3. (a) It shall come into force on such a date as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India appoint on this behalf; in this Act unless there is anything repugnant in subject or context; duty means consumption duty imposed by Section 3(B); Empire cotton means raw cotton grown or produced in any part of His Majesty's Dominions, exclusive of India; factory means any premises wherein or within precincts of which twenty or more workers are working, or were working, any day of preceding twelve months and in any part of which process, spinning cotton into yarn is being carried on or is ordinarily carried on with aid of power and; owner includes any person expressly or impliedly authorised by owner of factory to be his agent in respect of such factory: (b) consumption duty at rate of six pies per pound will be levied on all Empire cotton received into any factory in British India after commencement of this Act, except Empire cotton in respect of which customs duty has been paid under provisions of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 at any port in British India on clearance of such cotton under section 89 or section 110 or the said act.

RECOVERY OF ARREARS.

4. (a) If any duty payable under section 3 is not paid within time fixed by rules made in that behalf under this act, it shall be deemed to be in arrear and authority to which such duty is payable may in lieu thereof recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of duty unpaid which such authority may in its discretion think it reasonable to require; (b) Arrear of duty or any sum recoverable in lieu thereof under this section shall be recoverable as arrear of land revenue and shall be recoverable in addition to and not in substitution for any other penalty incurred under this Act.

5. Whoever evades or attempts to evade payment of any duty payable by him under this act or fails to supply any information which he is required by any rule made under this Act to supply or knowingly supplies false information shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months or a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees or with both.

6. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt any Empire cotton from payment of duty

(A). In part two of schedule 2 to the Indian Tariff Act of 1894, for item No. 41A the following item shall be substituted namely 41 A, (1) cotton raw. Empire cotton as defined in section two of Cotton Comsumption Duty Act, 1934—free (2) other cotton per pound six pies. (B) notwithstanding anything contained in Section 4 of the Indian Finance (supplementary and extending) Act of 1931, additional duty imposed by that Act, shall not be levied or collected on raw cotton comprised in item 41A of schedule two to Indian Tariff Act of 1894 as amended by subsection (1). 8(1) The Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules to carry into effect the purposed and objects of this Act. (2). In particular and without prejudice to generality of the foregoing power, such rules may (A) provide for the assessment and collection of duty and authorities by whom functions under this Act are to be discharged, the issue of notices requiring payment, the manner in which duty shall be payable and the recovery of arrears. (B) Impose on the owners of the factories the duty of furnishing information, keeping records and making returns and prescribe the nature of such information and form of such records and returns. The particulars to be contained therein and the manner in which they shall be verified. (C) authorise and regulate the inspection or search of any factory and (D) authorise and regulate the composition of offences against or liabilities incurred under the Act and rules.

(3). In making any rule under this section, the Governor General in Council may provide that breach of rule shall, where no other penalty is provided by this Act, be punishable with fine not exceeding two thousand rupees.

(4) The Governor General in Council may delegate all or any of his powers under this section to a local Government.

NO VOTER AT POLLING BOOTH

Officers Sit With Folded Hands At Bombay Council Bye-Election

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, June 2.

For the first time the polling booth situated at the local municipal office for the bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts non-Muslim Rural constituency has been faced with a unique situation, when not a single voter turned up to exercise his right. It presented a deserted appearance and the polling officers had to do nothing but sit with folded hands.

Of the two candidates Messrs Daulatrao J. Zunzarrao and P. V. Patil, Mr. Patil has declared his intention not to contest the election. The result is a forgone conclusion.

OBSTRUCTED MILL WORKERS

Labour Leader And Six Strikers Fined

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Saturday.

Judgment was delivered this afternoon by the Resident Magistrate, Kurla, in the case in which Madan R. Shetty, a Bombay Labour leader, and six other strikers are charged with obstructing operatives of the Swadeshi Mills going to work on May 15 last.

The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20/ each or in default seven days' hard labour.

Shetty applied for time to pay the fine, while the rtmaining accused preferred jail.

The death has occurred of Lady Northcote

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SHARP RISE IN AMERICAN COTTON

Favourable Effect Of Strength In Wheat

MARKED SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS

New York, June 2

In face of the previous day's gloomy reports about disturbed labour conditions, the action of the New York Cotton market yesterday has been most surprising and like a bolt from the blue The market looked sensitive from the very start and October after opening 5 points higher at 11.63 declined a couple of points further, to 11.61 on some liquidation in July contracts, but soon firmed up again on heavy speculative buying engendered by continued drought in the Wheat Belt and fears of crop failure and prices soared high. The sold out longs in the Liverpool market were seen rebuying in New York and prices sharply advanced further on foreigners buying. The market was active and strong throughout and scarcity of contracts was so marked that in the absence of sellers, on frenzied buying by speculators October crossed the 12 cent level and was quoted 12.04 the highest of the day at 2 p.m Profit-taking at this level brought prices down and the session finally ended in a net gain of 29 points at 11.87.

The highest and lowest levels of the day were 12.04 and 11.61 respectively.

The Spot cotton also fared well and gained 25 points, closing at 11.80.

NEW ORLEANS.

Business on the New Orleans market was also large and July and October closed at 11.66 plus 29 and 11.85 plus 28.

Spot cotton was better and gained 80 points The close was 11.76.

The Liverpool cotton market yesterday opened almost as expected at a loss of 2 points at 5.94 for October but was better on scarcity of contracts and good trade demand. Further trade calling later and improved demand in Spot gave tone to the market. The continued drought in the wheat belt in America and fears of a probable crop failure which were responsible for the sharp rise in prices of wheat in Liverpool as well as in Chicago gave further impetus to the market and prices crossed the 6 penny level, and touched 6.05 the highest and close of the day.

In contrast to the activity in the futures market, Spot cotton was neglected and rather than gaining, lost 4 points and closed 6.26.

The highest and lowest levels of the day in Liverpool were 6.05 and 5.94 respectively.

EGYPTIAN

In this section was not as much doing, though prices closed 3 to 2 points higher in Sakel and 5 points higher in Upper, Sakel July closed at 8.28 and November at 8.33. Same positions in Uppers were at 6.61 and 6.65.

ALEXANDRIA

There was little doing in the Alexandria section and prices suffered by one point, Sakel July closing at 15.15 and Upper June at 11.53.

EAST INDIAN

East Indians closed 8 points higher at 4.90 for July and 4.87 for October.

PRIVATE CABLES—

From Messrs. Cunilal Mehta and Co:—

Liverpool: Advance owing to advance in wheat. Improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market. The belief that prices are too low is gaining ground.

Liverpool: Advance mainly in sympathy with wheat. Cotton situation unchanged.

Liverpool: Market steady. Large trade calling Absent hedging. Shortage of contracts. Strength wheat. Bullish.

New York: Moscow, Russia telegraph report—cotton crop condition critical. Speculators principal buyers. Higher temperature in Western States. Recommend buying on declines.

New York: Market advanced on reports that Government would distribute about million bales among needy. We expect higher prices.

New York: Cotton 's resistance unfavourable factors impressive lethargy stocks attracting speculative buying. Expect higher.

From Messrs. Patel Bros.:—

Liverpool: New York advanced on Western and Wall Street buying.

New York: Scarcity of contracts and wheat situation market factors, textile position continues unsatisfactory.

From Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj:

New York: July liquidation well absorbed. Think prices near top temporarily.

Speculators principal buyers, fear damage by drought Scarcity of contracts cause buyers to bid prices up to fill orders.

From Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee:—

New York: In view favourable crop outlook and small demand for dry goods. We think market is temporarily high enough.

From Messrs. M and B Stern:—

Liverpool: Sold out longs, rebuying, in New York on fears engendered by grain crop failure and shortage contracts.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 1.

July 1934	11.64
October 1934	11.87
December 1934	11.99
January 1935	12.04
March 1935	12.14
Spot	11.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 1

July 1934	11.66
October 1934	11.85
December 1934	11.97
Spot	11.76

NEW YORK.

New York, June 1.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1934	11.51
October 1934	11.72
December 1934	11.83
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	11.60
October 1934	11.81
December 1934	11.92

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 1.

	Bales
Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days Exports to the Continent	4,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool June 1.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
July 1934	8.28
October 1934	8.3
November 1934	8.33
December 1934	8.35
January 1935	8.35
March 1935	8.46
F. G. F. Spot	8.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 1. 10-10 a.m. Quotations	To day Prices
May 1934		
June 1934		6.10+8
July 1934	6.00	6.10 8
August 1934		6.08+8
September 1934		5.06+
October 1934	5.94	5.05+9
November 1934		5.03+9
December 1934		5.01+8
January 1935		5.02+9
February 1935		5.02 9
March 1935		5.03+9
April 1935		5.03+9
May 1935		5.03+9
Middling Spot		6.26 4

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 1.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.89
Fine (Good Staple)	5.04
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.19
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.16
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.11
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.64
Fine	3.74
Superfine	3.84
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.74
Fine	3.84
Superfine	3.94

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 1.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4
National Bank of India	47
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	76-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	90
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	77-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	110-7/8

LONDON METALS.

London, June 1.

	£
Copper Braziers	45-1/4
Yellow Metal	37
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-5/8
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	231-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Juoe 1.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent to 0-15 16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market 2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Juue 1.

T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.98-1/2
Amsterdam	7.49-1/2
Brussels	21.73
Madrid	36.1
Milan	58.96
Berne	15.61
Paris	77.03
T. Prague	121.87
T. London on New York	
T Closing rate	5.06-11/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 2

Following a sharp rise of 29 points in New York futures, our local market to-day opened firm at Rs. 205 1/4 for Broach J/A and advanced further to Rs. 209 1/2 on continued Japanese buying A good deal of activity was noticeable and quite a large volume of business was put through.

Liverpool opened at expected at a rise of 6 points and was subsequently lower but finally closed 8 points higher.

Rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J-A. Rs. 201/12
Broach A-M. Rs. 210/12
Oomra July Rs. 188/8
Oomra D-J. Rs. 185
Bengal July Rs. 138/8
Bengal D-J. Rs. 143/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 2

	Extra sprfine	sup fine	FG	good
M. G.—				
Bengal U P	147	144	141	136
Punjab	147	144	141	136
Rajputana	147	144	141	136
Oomra No. 3	195	192	190	186
C. P No 1	208	205	203	199
C. P. No. 2	201	198	196	192
Broach No. 2	213	220	208	205
Punjab-Ame.	222	219	217	215
Surat	273	270	267	264
Rajpipla	271	268	265	262
Navsari	275	272	269	266

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 2.

100 Birla Bros Gavugate 3 on
81 Kotak and Co. Sindhurni 173 708
95 Kotak and Co. Aurangabad 10 off
53 Kotak and Co., Aurangabad 11 off
45 Kotak and Co., Pusad 189
100 Narshi Nagshi Barwaha 3 on
100 Narshi Nagshi Patoki 159
100 Kotak and Co., Chalisgaon 177
107 G G Kesha and Co., Ranala 182
122 G G Kesha and Co., Jalna 182
165 G G Kesha and Co. Sindhurni 176
417 G G Kesha and Co., Manwath Road 181
182 G G Kesha and Co., Sailu 181
101 G G Kesha and Co., Parbhani 181
110 Viram Ludha Amreli 170
110 Viram Ludha Miyagaon 6 on
100 Viram Ladha Dabhoi 6 on

READY COTTON QUOTATION

Bombay, June 2

Bengal Superfine	153/56
Bengal Fine	150/52
Bengal F G	147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150/52
Sindh-Punjab F G	147
Wardha-Hingt	201/04
Nagpur Savner	201/04
Pundhurna	194/96
Yeotmal	193/95
Arvi	193/95
Ellichpur	193/95
Amraoti-Berar	185/87
Khamgaon	185/87
Mulkapur	179/81
Khandesh	179/81
Jalna/Sailu	181/83
Burwah Sanavad	193/94
Broach Fine	214/15
Punjab/American	217/22
Punjab/American mix	212/15
Cambodia	267/77
Miraj/Sangli	219/24
Compta Good	217/27
Bagalkot	192/97
Kampala	336
Busoga	333
Jinja	329

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, June 2

Receipts into Bombay

In full-pressed bales.	yesterday	Since 1st Sep This year
Khandesh	385	260,743
Central India	...	199,592
Barsi and Nagar	278	161,469
Hyderabad Gaorani	377	44,442
Berar	221	416,923
Central Provinces	...	103,630
Total Oomras	1,261	1,186,799
Dholera	2,214	84,368
N W Provinces	...	8,628
Rajputana	427	46,989
Sind-Punjab	...	168,329
Broach	522	323,139
Compta and Dharwar	88	35,522
Westerns-Northerns	294	26,492
Cocoanada	...	183
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	512	27,681
Persian	...	1,419
American	...	26,379
Egyptian and African	1	131,099
Comilla, Burma and other sorts.	...	24
Total	5,319	2,067,051

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales. 1st Sep to 31st May	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,212	327,685
Japan and China	12,815	705,532
Coast Ports	...	14,790
Up-country by Rail	...	98,674
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	46,535
Total	14,027	1,193,216

COMMODITY RECEIPTS.

Receipts of various commodities into Bombay upto noon on Friday, June 1 1934:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	11,553
Linseed	10,668
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	975
Gingellyseed	819
Poppyseed	371
Groundnuts	15,855
Castorseed	3,209
Rice	49,204
Myrabollams	1,351
Cottonseed	2,706
Gram	4,315
Joowar	502
Barley	829
Bajree	734
	Tons.
Coals	1,875

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 2

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 27/0/6; Closing Rs. 27.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 23/13; Closing Rs. 23/12

Bombay, June 2

Messrs. Breul and Co., New York.—"Advanced an speculative buying due to high temperature and lack of rain in Western Belt; think it is too early to fear crop scare, but contracts are scare, and looks as if wheat traders being attracted to cotton."

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 2

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 June-Dec
Selling T T 1/5 31.32 Jan Mar
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec
Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 June
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 July/Dec
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 265 1/2
NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 263 1/2
Banks buying T T 262 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 575
Banks buying D D 585
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 days 78 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 96 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 87 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.66 1/2 1st instant
Shanghai/London 1/3 7/16 2nd instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/16 2nd instant
Java/London 7.45 1st instant
London/Paris 77.00 1st instant
London/Belgium 21.72 1st instant
London/Switzerland 15.60 1st instant
London/Italy 59.25 1st instant
London/Berlin 12.9s 1st instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1st instant
London/New York 5.06 3/4 1st instant
London/Amsterdam 7.49 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-16-4 1/2 31st ultimo £6-17-1 1/2 1st instant
Silver London Ready 19 9/16 31st ultimo 19 1/2 1st instant
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 31st ultimo 19 9/16 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 45.00 31st ultimo 44.90 1st instant
London discounts 3 mos 15/16 31st ultimo 15/16 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 31st ultimo 1 per cent 1st instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 per cent
Tone: Easy

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 1.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt June/July nominal 6/1-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. June/July sellers 5/10-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. June/July sellers 5/10-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, June 1

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-7/16.

LINSEED OILS.

London, June 1.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., June sellers 22/7-1/2.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. paid 23/3

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 1.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 6-3/8 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 1.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, June/July sellers 20/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, June/July sellers 20/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, June/July sellers 24/9.

SEEDS.

London, Juns 1.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £9-16-3.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £11-13-9.

LINSEED.

London, June 1.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton, June/July sellers £12-15-0.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton June/July sellers £11-2 6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £12-18-9.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 1.

Silver—Buyer reserved,

Spot	19-1/2
Forward	19-9-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 1.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-17-1 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON

WEEKLY STATISTICS.

New York, June 1.

Total in sight, (exluding linters) 11,647. Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters) 5,212

Exports from U S. Ports	6,928
Of which to Japan	1,651
Of which to China	952
Of which to Great Britain	1,200
Of which to Germany	1,330
Forwarded to world's mill, (excluding linters)	12,026
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,350

N. B.—All figures are in thousands.

The local cotton market will remain entirely closed on Monday, the 4th instant, being His Majesty, the King-Emperor's birthday.

WALL-STREET MARKET

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange.

New York, June 1

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	18
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	20
Electric Bond Common	14
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	41
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	47
Consolidated Gas	32
Columbia Gas	12
American Tel and Tel	112
Western Union Telg	41 7/8
Radio Corp	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	27
Baltimore and Ohio R R	22
Erie R R	18
Pennsylvania R R	29
Union Pacific R R	120
Great North Pfd	19
National Distillers	24
Hiram Walker	34
Distillers Seagram	15
Amr Tobacco B	70
Dupont de Nemours	82
Goodyear Tyre	26
Goodrich Rubber	12
Bethelehem Steel	30
United States Steel	38 1/4
American Smelting	37
Int Nickel of Canada	25
Anaconda Copper Mining	13 1/2
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34
International Harvestor	31
General Motors	30
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	19
Mid Con Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	15 1/4
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	12
Eaton Mfg	16
Chase Bank	27
National City Bank	26 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	405
Celanese Corp of Amr	23
General Foods	32
National Dairy	17
Bethelehem Steel Pref 7 per cent	59

Market weak at the close owing to labour troubles Carloadings up 79000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 2

In the local market Silver opened to-day at Rs. 54-8-6 for July and rose further to Rs. 54-10 on general buying following the sharp rise in cotton London advices were lower and the close was easier at Rs. 54/8

Gold was also in good enquiry and the quotation was steady at Rs. 34-2-9. The tone was better and there were rather buyers than sellers. The close was a bit easy at Rs. 34-2-3

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, June 2.

Following the sharp rises in foreign grains and other markets, the local market was also firm and Linseed September after opening at Rs. 7-8-6 was later Rs. 7-9 on offices and general buying. The close was at Rs. 7-8-6

Wheat was also in good enquiry and after opening at Rs. 4-5-0 for September was later Rs. 4-5-3 on Karachi interests buying.

At the close, the rate was Rs. 4-5-0.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 1

(Through The Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay).

The Importing Offices are now quiet and not willing to sell at lower prices. But there is nervousness on the part of local dealers and they are selling at lower prices. They have sold forward also at lower prices. It is reported that 'Nivas' sold about 15,000 tons at F. 3.60 in Java. Owing to near arrivals, pressure in the market was expected and the steamers are quoted at lower prices i.e. at Rs. 3/15/3 for S. S. Ranee and S. S. Sumatra.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 14/0/6 and Rs. 14/0/3 April 4/1/3 and 4/0/6 May 3/15/9 and 3/15/6 June 3/15/6 and 3/15 July/Sept 3/14/9 and 3/14/3 Oct/Dec 3/15 and 3/14/6 African ready 14/- and 13/15/6

British refined Rs. 15/10 and Rs. 15/6 Britania 14/6 and 14/4 Swadeshi Sugars 14/1 to 14/4/6 and 14/- to 14/4

FOREIGN MARKETS

New York prices advanced by about 3 to 4 points during the week. London Terminal Market also ruled steady with an advance of about 2 to 2 1/2d. in Raw Sugar prices.

ARIVALS

S. S. Sudan and S. S. Rhenfels arrived during the week with about 4000 bags of British Refined and about 40000 bags of Britania Sugar respectively. S. S. Ranee is expected to arrive on about the 5th instant with about 150000 bags of Java Sugar and S. S. Sumatra is expected on the 6th instant with about 150000 bags of Java Sugar.

STOCKS AND OFFTAKE

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 50,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14 per cwt
Transhipment Rs 4/2/6 per cwt F B H
S S Ranee Rs. 3/15/3 per cwt F B H
S S Sumatra Rs. 3/15/3 per cwt F B H
Shipment April Rs. 4/0/9 per cwt F B H
Shipment May Rs. 3/15/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment June Rs. 3/15 per cwt F B H
Shipment July/Sept Rs. 3/14/3 per cwt F B H
Shipment Oct/Dec Rs. 3/14/6 per cwt F B H
African Suagr:—
Ready Rs. 13/15/6 per cwt.
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/6 per cwt
British Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/4 per cwt
Swadeshi Sugar:—
Keshar Sugar Factory 14/4 per cwt
Sarya Sugar Factory 14/0/6 per cwt
Cawnpori Gutaia Mill Rs. 21/8 per six mds.

Tone: Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Mills And Industrials Better

FAVOURABLE EFFECT OF COTTON

BOMBAY, June 2

The Local Stock Exchange to-day opened strong in sympathy with rising cotton and further gains were recorded in almost every description.

Mill shares fared better; Lombay Dyeings closing at Rs. 703-12, Centurys at Rs. 223-12, Kohinoors at Rs. 133-12 and Swadeshis at sRs. 180.

Morarjis were comparatively lower and closed at Rs. 813-12 at a loss of about Rs. 20.

Cements were slightly better, Indian Cements being at Rs. 383-2 and Shahabads at Rs. 319-6

Electrics were much better and gained much. Andhras closed at Rs. 1382-8 and Tata Powers at Rs. 1072-8.

In Iron and Steels there was continued good enquiry and Tata Steel Deferreds ppreciated and closed at Rs. 245.

Bombay Burmas were again lower and closed at Rs. 433-12.

The Securities section was neglected and the 3 1/2 per cent Paper after opening at Rs. 88-12-6 was stationary with minor fluctuations.

TEXTILE MILLS. Bombay, June 1.	Rs. as
100 Ah. Advance	277 8
500 Bom Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	103 12
250 Bradbury	91 4
100 Century	223 12
100 Central India	230 0
100 Colaba	83 12
100 Coorla	93 2
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E D Sassoon	0-1-9
100 Elphinstone	0 12
1000 Finlay	81 4
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	125 10
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
100 Indore	90 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	49 12
100 Kohinoor	133 12
250 Laxmi	650 0
100 Maghowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	813 12
250 Model	46 8
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	117 8
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phoenix	261 4
25 Sassoon Silk	36 0
1000 Sholapur	2,900 0
50 Simplex	76 4
100 Swadeshi	180 0
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1406 4
1000 Western	725 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	91 0
25-50 Central	28 0
500 Imperial	1355 0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	340 0
50-100 India	111 0
5 Union	4-9-6
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	28 4
70 Gwalior	92 0
250 Indian	383 2
40 Katni Def.	1280 0
100 Katni Ord.	332 8
75 Okha	170 0
10 Punjab	17 10
100 Shahabad	319 6
70 United	91 0
INSURANCE	
15-10 Jupiter	11-5
15-75 New India	35 0
200 Oriental	4,015 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 7
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	139 6
1000 Andhra Valley	1,382 8
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	138 7
100 Bombay Suburban	133 12
10 Broach	10 14
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	140 15
1000 Tata Power	1,072 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Prantej	835 0
100 Amr. Patty	114 8
100 C Provinces	86 12
100 Dhon Baramati	87 0
100 Gujarat	64 8
100 Mandra Bhon.	36 0
100 Pachora Jamner	81 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500 Tapti Valley	763 12
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	17 8
30 Tata Steel	245 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	68 10
MISCELLEOUS	
100 Alcock	180 0
60 Belapur Sugar	211 14
100 Bombay Steam	281 14
125 Bombay Burma	433 12
8sh. B B Petrol	2-11-6
50 Bombay Telephone	96 4
100 Ind. Bleaching	115 0
100 Indian Radio Ord.	552 8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	463 12
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	9 12
30 Tata Construction	66 8
25 Tata Oil	16 8
PREF SHARES	
7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1230 0
6 per cent Bom Steam	276 4
7 per cent Bom. Trams	80 4
5 per cent Central India	485 0
7 per cent Katni 1st	125 0
7 per cent Katni 2nd	36 12
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7 per cent Tata Hydro	126 4
7½ per cent Tata Power	1315 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	170 10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	136 12
5-1/2 p.c Tata Mill	17 8
7 per cent Vishnu	650 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 2.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett. 88-12-6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 88-13-0
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett. 103-5-0.
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 103-6-0.
5 per cent. 1945/55 Sett. 116-1-6.
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116-3-0.

TAX FREE.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 104-0-0.
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 115-6.
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109-4-0.
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 98-6-0
4 per cent 1934/37 100/9
4 per cent 1943 104-5
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 109-12.
5 per cent 1939/44 107-12.
5 per cent 1940/48 108-10.
5 per cent 1935 103-2-0.
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108-12.
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105-2-0.

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES.)

4 per cent B P T 1974 99-1
4 per cent M Deb. 1974 99-0.
5 per cent M Deb 1959 108-12.
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 119-12.
6 per cent K P T 1956 119-12.
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108-8

The market was lifeless with negligible business. Opened at Rs 88-12-6 closed at almost the same rate with minor fluctuations.

U. S. BOND ISSUE

1,000,000,000 Dollars For June Financing Plans

WASHINGTON, June 1.

Banking circles expect that a bond issue of 1,000,000,000 dollars will be announced on Monday when the Treasury declares its June financing plans.

Recent financing operations indicate the policy of converting short term into long term obligations.—Reuter.

TWO ANNAS LEAD TO MURDER?

Quarrel Over Paltry Debt To Pathan Ends In Tragedy

How Hayat Khan Karimkhan (Pathan) became involved in charges of stabbing and murder was naarated by the Nagpada Police to-day before Mr. F. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon.

The whole trouble arose over a debt of two annas which the accused Hayat Khan Karimkhan, it is alleged, regarded as a bad debt.

Lalkhan Gawalkhan, it is stated by the police, had a son who owned a tea-shop and who demanded from the accused the amount due to him.

Blows followed words and the son was finally it is alleged, murdered.

That the complainant save provocation by striking the accused with a stick was stated in the remand application.

The accused was remanded for a period of five days, pending further police inquiries.

With a view to expedite the work of the Municipal Magistrates of Baroda, the Wards inspectors of the Baroda Municipality have been invested with powers of police by which they would be able to produce persons before the Magistrates for taking their trial.

The record of the Select Committee has been issued containing the supplementary memoranda of the delegates from Burma and of Messrs. Chit Hlaing, Ba Pe, Thein Maung, Ma Saw Sa, Shway Tha, Cowasjee and Tyabji.

Latest Commercial News

Further Rise Of 12 Points In N. Y. Cotton

CONTINUED BUYING FROM FAR EAST & BOMBAY

London Gold Steady But Silver Easy

LIQUIDATION IN LIVERPOOL WHEAT

BOMBAY, June 2.

On Saturday, the sterling dollar and the sterling Franc Cross Rates ruled slightly easy.

FURTHER RISE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York Cotton Market developed renewed strength on good speculative buying. Fears engendered by the drought situation and hopes that the textile strike would be averted by the official intervention coupled with continued buying from the Far East and Bombay were responsible for to-day's rise.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER EASY.

London gold prices ruled steady with a small rise but silver eased slightly.

DECLINE IN LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool wheat opened easy and prices declined further on less favourable advices from abroad.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934.)

New York, June 2.

Previous closing rate	.....	11.87
To-day's opening rate	.....	11.99
Difference	.....	+.12
To-day's closing rate	.....	11.99
Difference	.....	+.12

Broach Expectation July Rs. 209

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, June 2.

Previous closing rate	.....	6.05
To-day's opening rate	.....	6.11
Difference	.....	+.06
To-day's closing rate	.....	6.13
Difference	.....	+.08

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 2.

The market developed renewed strength on good speculative buying on fears engendered by the drought situation and also due to hopes that the textile strike will be averted by official intervention. Far east and Bombay continued to buy which gave added firmness to the market.

Trading in October opened at 11.99 i.e. 12 points higher than the previous closing. The market exhibited considerable activity on general buying prompted by better Liverpool advices but subsequently prices began to ease on July liquidation as stocks did not respond with prices gradually falling to 11.90 when renewed buying set in and the market again rose steadily and closed at 11.99 with a rise of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 2.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.64/11.63) 11.99

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, June 2.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.01) 6.18
American October (5.96) 6.13
Egyptian July (8.21) 8.31
Egyptian October (8.28) 8.38

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 2. 10-30 p.m.

As the New York cotton market opened with a rise of 12 points Broach J-A. was traded in around Rs. 208-12 and thereafter prices slightly declined to Rs. 208-2 but again recovered to Rs. 208-12 as the New York market closed with a rise of 12 points.

RUBBISH HEAP CATCHES FIRE

Woman Killed: Boy Injured In Karachi Outbreak

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 2.

One elderly Jatia woman died one boy has been badly burnt and three cows have been scalded severely in a conflagration that broke out in Jatiapara Maidan, and in which Municipal rubbish was kept and which caught fire.

An alarm was raised this morning and fire brigades proceeded to the scene and brought the fire under control. The injured boy has been sent to the hospital.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, June 2.

Previous closing	.....	5.06 1/8
Previous closing	.....	5ll06 1/8
To-day's opening	.....	5.07 1/8
To-day's closing z z	.....	5.06 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 2.

Previous closing	.....	5.06 11/16
To-day's opening	.....	5.06 5/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.06 9/16
Difference	.....	—:00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, June 2.

Previous closing	.....	77.03
To-day's opening	.....	76.96
To-day's closing	.....	76.90
Difference	.....	—.0.13

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 2.

London Exchonges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.06 5/8 and then improved to 5.06 13/16 thereafter easing to 5.06 9/16. The closing rate was 5.06 9/16.

The Franc opened at 76.96 and continued practically steady but later the rate began to give way slightly. The closing rate was 76.90

LONDON SILVER

London, June 2.

The market was idle.

	Last price	To-day's Price.
Spot	19 1/2d.	19 7/16d.
Forward	19 9/16d.	19 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 2.

Gold (£6-17-1 1/2) £6-17-2

BULLION

London, June 2.

Influx (nil) £100,000.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver (19 1/2d.) 19 7/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-17-1 1/2) £6-17-2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 2.

3 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, June 2.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.79 1/2) 5.78
New York on Bombay (38.18) 38.18
Berlin on Bombay (0.96) 0.95 3/4
London on Milan (59.34) 58.62
London on Shanghai (1-3 1/2) 1-3 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 2.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 54/8, 54/9 and 54/11. Some activity was witnessed early in the session due to scattered buying influenced by steadiness of Shanghai advices but subsequently prices fell off on some liquidation and closed steady at Rs. 54/8, 54/8 and 54/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/2/3, 34/2/3 and 34/2/9 in the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad. The market continued very quiet and nothing important transpired with prices finally closing steady at Rs. 34/2, 34/2 and 34/2/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 2.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 57 1/2 and October at 61 3/4. Prices declined on less favourable advices from abroad and liquidation.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Bombay, June 2.

Quotations were not received to-day.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Bombay, June 2.

Quotations were not received to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 2.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£231 1/8 buyers £231 3/8 sellers) closed.
Lead (£10 7/8 buyers £11 sellers) closed.
Electrolyctic Copper (£36 to £36 1/4) closed.
Glasgow (70) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£14 3/4) £14 13/16 sellers
Dundee July-Aug. (£17 sellers) unquoted.
Lightning July-Aug. (£15 3/4 sellers) unquated.

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8) 6 1/4 paid and value
April-June 6 1/4) 6 3/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 15/16) £13 1/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£12 3/4) £12 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June-July (£11 1/8) £11 1/4 sellers
Rapeseed Toria June-July (£10 11/16) £10 11/16 sellers.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

CALCUTTA, June 2.

In the share market to-day jute shares ruled steady in sympathy with better hessain market and fair outside support. In Coals only limited business was put through and Teas kept very firm and a fair turnover resulted. Miscellaneous section shew no change. Government securities were steady. Quotations were:—

3 per cent Government paper 76/4 s.l. 3 1/2 per cent paper 88/11 s.l. 4 per cent loan 1960/70 103/2 s.l. do 1934/37 100/8; 4 1/2 per cent bonds 1934 100/13; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 107/14 s.l. 5 1/2 per cent loan 1933/40 108/9 s.l.

Railway:—Darjeeling Himalayan pref 99.

Cotton:—Kesoram 4/1 c.t.

Coals:—Bengal 250 East Indian 20/4; Nazira 9/2; North Damuda 3/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 317 s.l. Anglo-India 355 s.l. Bally 171/8; Howrah 50/4; Hukumchand 14/8; Kamarhatty 535; Kelvin 548 s.l.; Nuddea 28/8; Orient 212/8; Presidency 5/14; Union 442/8 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Agra Electric 105 s.l. Bengal Iron 4/2; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy. 3/2; Indian Wood Products 30 s.l. Midnapore Zemindary pref. 112 ex-div. F.U.D. Glenealy Rubber 2.15 cts.

Sugar:—Carew and Co. 20; Cawnpore 29/12; Murree Brewery 180.

Tea Shares:—Bishnauth 33/8; East India 16/4; Eastern Cachar 12/8; Ellenbarrie 332/8, s.l.; Gohpur 9/12; Hattikhira 28/4; Kunchunpore 18/6 ex div; Killcott 70/8; Manabarrie 267/8; Moneema 15/8; Naga Hills 23/4 Phaskowa 131; Rungamattee 331 Sungma 12/12 Tezpore ordy. 12/12.

COLLEGE GIRL ARRESTED

Sequel To Alleged Seizure Of Seditious Leaflets

CALCUTTA, June 2.

The Special Police raided this morning a house on the Madanmitter Lane and took away a local college girl Ushagupta and her brother Kshitish Gupta and two other young men.

This search is reported to have been made in connection with the terrorist movement in Bengal. In the course of the search, seditious leaflets and incriminating documents are alleged to have been seized.—United Press.

SYRIAN CHURCH DISPUTE

KOTTAYAM, June 2.

With a view to settling a long standing dispute between two contending sections of the Syrian Church, the Catholics of the East, the present head of one section here proceeds to-day to Bombay "en route" to Syria, to interview the Patriarch of Antioch.

The Patriarch's delegates in Malabar will join the Catholics at Bombay and they will sail on June 11.

The party will stay at Syria for three months.—A.P.

HEAVY DISPLACEMENT OF FUNDS IN THE MONEY MARKET

NO MORE STRINGENT CONDITIONS AT PRESENT

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

Wheat And Rubber Easier On Profit-Taking

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, June 2.

Expectations of more stringent conditions failed to materialise to any great extent, and apart from heavy displacement of funds due to payment of the half yearly dividend of 34 1/4 million sterling on the 3 1/2 per cent war loan and the call of 45 million on the last three per cent funding loan, the Money Market was not particularly disturbed from the normal course.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

Wheat was easier on profit taking induced by weaker Chicago advices.

After renewed firmness rubber finished easier on profit-taking.

LIKELIHOOD OF MORATORIUM DEBT TRANSFERS

Further Fall In Reicrsbank Gold Coverage

BERLIN, June 2.

Likelihood of moratorium debts transfers including Young and Dawes loans appears increased by a further fall in the Reichsbank gold coverage to 3.7 compared with 4.6 last week.

Whereas the bank note circulation increased by 271 to 3635 million marks, gold foreign currency reserves lost further 18 millions now under 136 millions. The loss is attributed to payments for imports. Further decrease is expected during the month for the debt service.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 2.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY SAILS

Clergy And Laity Wish Him Bon Voyage

In spite of the short notice, the leading clergy and laity of the Archdiocese flocked to the Alexandra Docks to wish bon voyage to His Excellency the Archbishop, who left on Friday evening by the President Adams for Rome.

The large gathering present, composed of all sections of Catholics, was a testimony to the high esteem in which the Archbishop is held by the people. He was profusely garlanded and presented with an address which was read by Mgr. dos Remedios. The address "inter alia" read

With feelings of joy and regrets, we, the undersigned, clergy and laity, hasten to wish Your Excellency a bon voyage on the eve of your departure for Rome, and speedy return: joy, because your Excellency is taking the much needed rest long over due after six years of strenuous and substantial service in the welfare of the children of this Archdiocese; and regrets, because we will, for some time, be deprived of the light that guides us, inspires us and protects us.

We wish Your Excellency a bon voyage, and sincerely pray to God that you will return to your children having completely recouped your health, which, it is with joyful tears in our eyes, we say, has been lost by incessantly labouring for the spiritual and material welfare of your flock. For this service, we are not only grateful to Lour Excellency, but, eternally, indebted to Your Excellency.

We hope that it will not be entirely out of place, if we but mention the unquestionable fact that you are one of the Prelates who has commanded the respect and loyalty of all sections of Catholics of this Archdiocese.

Once again, we wish Your Excellency a pleasant journey and pray, your mission will be crowned with success

Prominent among the signatories were, Sr. Carlos Pinto de Mesquita Fereira, the Consul General for Portugal, Chevalier D. J Fereira, the very Rev. Fr. D. D'Sa, the Dean of West Salsette, Mr. J F. Fereira, Mr. M. D'Cunha, Mr A. P. J Fernandes, Vice-Consul for Portugal, Mr. A. F. Barney, Rev. Fr. Edward Fernandes, Vicar of Andheri and Mr. Louise Pinto

Special thanks are due to the Rev. Fr. Edward Fernandes for the organization of the address practically in a day's time and to Mr. M. D'Cunha for the arrangements made at the Docks for its presentation.

CITY COLLEGE MADRAS.

The Prospectus "Bright Careers" issued by the City College Madras should serve as an eye-opener to many a parent and make them see the bright prospectus opened out to their sons if only they take the right path-leading off the beaten off.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 2.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 31 1/2) dol 29 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 1/2) unquoted.
U S Steel Common (dol 38 3/4) dol 37 3/4
United States Steel preference (dol 83) dol 80.

RAJPUTANA CLAIMS SEAT

Congress Parliamentary Board

LEADERS INTERVIEW MALAVIYAJI

BENARES, June 1.

To represent the grievances of Rajputana in regard to non-inclusion of any one from Rajputana in the Congress Parliamentary Board, Messrs. Jamaluddin Mokhmoor and Pundit Dinkar Rao Sharma arrived here this morning. They interviewed Pundit Malaviyaji who has promised to consider Rajputana's claim at the next meeting of the Board.

Various aspects of the Communal Award were also discussed.

Interviewed Mr. Mokhmoor said that the day Muslim masses were approached in the right spirit and on proper lines, the mischievous Award as well as those who held it as their Magna Charta were doomed.

"Daudies and Iqbals know this and so their supporters."

Mr. Mokhmoor and Dinkar Rao left for Allahabad "en route" to Ajmer.—United Press.

KAMBLI-WEARING MAN SHOT AT

European Believed Him To Be "Bear"

COONOOR, June 2.

Mr. A. J. Platt, First Class Magistrate, delivered judgment, this morning, in the Segour Ghat Shooting Case, in which Geoffrey Davis was charged under section 304 A (accidental fatal shooting). The Magistrate gave the accused the benefit of doubt under section 254 and acquitted him.

It will be remembered that the accused was charged with having rashly and negligently shot dead watchman Michael of the Kalhatti Traveller's Bungalow, a few miles from Ooty on the night of March 1, while motoring with some friends.

The defence plea was that at the sight of the car the deceased rushed out and hid himself in a bush wrapt in a thick kambli (black blanket) and the accused shot at the object believing it to be a bear.—A.P.

J. P. Raizad, L.E.E.Sc., who has been appointed Manager of East India Film Company, Calcutta and is in-charge of their Bombay branch.

Crop Of House Searches And Arrests In Bengal

Criminal Law Amendment Act To Deal With Terrorist Activities

CALCUTTA, June 2.

Reports received from mofussil show there was a crop of house searches and arrests yesterday in connection with terrorist activities.

At Rajshahi about a dozen houses were searched and two youngmen were arrested under Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

At Hili the police carried searches in half a dozen houses and took Madhab Roy into custody.

At Munshiganj Sailendra Nath Chakravorty was arrested under Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

At Agartala a matric student was arrested being found in alleged possession of inflammatory literature.

At Naokhali a youngman was arrested in connection with Nather-Petua Armed Robbery involving loss of property worth Rs. 18,000.—United Press.

NAWAB'S JEWELLERY THEFT SEQUEL

Three More Arrests In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, June 2.

In connection with the sensational theft of jewellery of Prince Abdul Karim Khan of Rampore State worth Rs. 35,000, the police raided this morning three more houses and recovered several receipts showing purchase of two packets of pear's, one packet of rose diamond, two packets of emerald, one packet of ruby, two pearls and one emerald rose diamond all valued at about Rs. 25,000 from the house of Noor Mahomed who was arrested on Thursday.

Ratanchand Jain, Seth Narain Hopalchand and another poddar were also arrested in this connection.—United Press.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,

(Oldest Indian Shipping Company on the West Coast of India).

SERVICES AND PORTS SERVED

CARGO & PASSENGER, LEAVING FROM K. L. M. SHED, PRINCE'S DOCK.

MANGALORE LINE

Every Tuesday & Friday calling at Vengurla, Marmagao, Karwar, Kumpta, Bhatkal, Coondapur & Malpe. Friday steamer also calls at Tadri and Honavar.

BHAVNAGAR LINE

Every Saturday calling at Nawabunder, Dieu, Jaffrabad and Mohuwa.

KARACHI LINE.

Every Wednesday calling at Porbunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Okha. Every Sunday calling at Verawal, Mangrol, and Porbunder.

GULF OF CUTCH LINE

Weekly cargo sailing calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porbunder, Dwarka, Okha, Cutch Mandvi, Jodia, Salaya, Bedi Bunder, Navalakhi, Kundla & Moondra.

Ferry (Passenger only) leaving from Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock.

HARNAI LINE

Daily at 7-30 a.m. calling at Revdanda, Janjira, Shriwardhan, Hareshwar & Harnai.

DABHOL LINE

Daily at 8-30 a.m. calling at Harnai and Dabhol. (Hareshwar & Shriwardhan called at on the return voyage).

VIZIADURG LINE

Daily at 2 p.m. calling at Shriwardhan. Harnai. Dabhol, Palshet, Boria, Jaygad, Tiveri, Ratnagiri, Purnagad, Moosakazi & Viziadurg. (Dabhol and Shriwardhan omitted on the return voyage).

GOA LINE

Daily at 10 a.m. calling at Ratnagiri, Moosakazi, Viziadurg, Devgad, Achra, Malvan, Vengurla & Panjim.

DHARAMTAR LINE

Daily at 7-20 a.m. calling at Rewas & Dharamtar.

NAHAWA LINE

Daily at 1-30 p.m. calling at Uran, Elephanta & Nahawa.

Special Excursion steamer to Elephanta leaves Ferry Wharf every Sunday and Holiday morning at 9 a.m.

For Pleasure Cruises in the Harbour,

Please Watch Announcements in the Daily Papers.

For further particulars please apply to the Head Office of the Company, 100, Frere Road, Bombay. (Tel. No. 20750).

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishak Vad 6, 1990.
Muslim—Safar 20, 1353.
Parsi—Adar 30, 1303.
Sunrise—6h. 1m.
Sunset—7h. 13m.
High Water—3-44, 16-28
Low Water—9-40, 23-06.

Bombay Amateur Athletic Club, fourth anniversary celebrations, Sorab Palamkote Hall, Parsi Colony, Dadar, 5-30 p.m., Mayor of Bombay presiding.

MONDAY, June 4.

King-Emperor's Birthday, public holiday, banks closed.

King-Emperor's Birthday Parade, Garrison Parade Ground, Colaba, 7-30 a.m.

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA.

Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyashala conducted by the Swarajya Sabha will re-open after Summer vacation, on Tuesday the 5th inst. at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S. S. "Incomati" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 6th instant.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA.

Under the auspices of the Mahasabha, Mr. K. Bhimasena Rao, will deliver an address on "A Reserve Bank for India" at "Devkaran Mansion," Princess Street to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The discourse will be followed by tea.

THREE-ARTS CIRCLE.

"3 Arts Singing Party will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwani Rafat. Miss Zohrajan of Delhi will sing with Bhao."

FORT ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at the Fort Arya Samaj Mandir 249 Frere Road, when V. Salyasthi, Siddhantha Visharada will speak on "Samaj and Castes"

LECTURE ENTERTAINMENT AT JUHU.

Under the auspices of the Ananda Lodge, Theosophical Society, Ervad Khurshed S. Dabu will deliver a Lecture on "Youth and Service" at the Theosophical Colony to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) followed by Music and Songs.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The members of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen will debate on "The mental capacity of both the sexes is equal" to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. Mr. M. Y. Ratansy will proposed the subject and Mr. S. M. Tyeb will oppose.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. S. V. Phadnis B.A.S.T.C. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

LECTURE ON QUORAN.

Professor Zahuruddin Ahmad will every Sunday deliver lectures on Quoran in the Anjuman Islam High School at Bori Bunder in Urdu from 6 to 7 p.m.

RATNAGIRI RESIDENTS CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY.

The 3rd annual general meeting of the Ratnagiri District Resident Cooperative Society Ltd' will be held in Zoraphers Art Studio at Chandra Mahal Thakurdwar to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The third meeting of the members of the Bombay Homocopathic Association will be held to-day (Sunady) at 4 p.m. at Sethna Building First Floor Princess Street.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Queen Christina" Daily at 6-30 and 10 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Devil Tiger" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Most Dangerous Game" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Reunion in Vienna", Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Sitting Pretty" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
To-day morning show 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Sorrell and Son" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Gunsundari" time as usual.
MINERVA—"Bengali Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Educated Wife" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.
PALACE—"Eskimo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Get that Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning 10 a.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bird of Paradise" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-30 p.m.
SUPER-TALKIE—"Bag-e-Meeser" Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"The Mad Genius" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Light music. S. M. Limaye (of Satara). 11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Concert Orchestra.
6 p.m Classical and Light music. Vilayat Hussein with Majid Khan—Sarangi. 7-30 p.m. Empire relay. 9 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-10 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin in English. 9-20 p.m. Studio Service. 10 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

SUNDAY, June 3

6-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. A summary of the week's news.
6-30 p.m. A religious service: address by the Bishop of Croydon.
7-15 p.m. Walford Hyden Magyar Orchestra.
7-30 p.m. Songs our Fathers sang.
8 p.m. B B C Theatre Orchestra.
9 p.m. Wireless Military Band.
10 p.m. A summary of the week's news.

S. INDIAN ASSOCIATION MATUNGA.

The members of the above Association will enact 'Usha Parinayam' in Tamil to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

ARYA SAMAJ KAKADWADI.

Pt. Dwijendranathji will deliver a Vedic Serman to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Havan Samdhya and Bhajan will take place first.

MORE MUSLIM AND HARIJAN SEATS

Proposal Made At Kurla Municipal Meeting

(From Our Corresvondent.)

KURLA, June 2.

At a meeting of the Kurla Municipaity held recently, Mr. M. N. Patankar presiding the question of allocation of two additional seats each to Muslims and Depressed Classes for whom five and three seats respectively have been at present reserved, was considered.

Mr. A. R. I. Fitwala proposed that in view of the increase of Muslim population in Kurla from 4,000 in 1921 to 8,000 in 1931 as disclosed by census figures, the number of Councillors to be elected by Mahomedan wards be increased from five to seven without reducing the number of seats alloted to the non-Mahomedan constituency.

Mr. D. R. Mokashi moved an amendment that in view of the allocation of 21 seats for the total population of 30,311 at Kurla, maintaining a proportion of one seat for 1,500, there was no necessity to change the present representations of Mahomedans (7,824) and Non-Mahomedans (22,487) and therefore the papers be filed.

Mr. C. N. Kalyankar moved another amendment that the population of Kurla having increased by several thousands, the Government be requested to increase the number of Councillors on communal basis.

The president ruled out of order the amendment by Mr. Kalyankar.

Mr. Mokashi's amendment was carried by 9 against 3 as a substantive proposition.

Mr. D. T. Kardak's motion to allot five seats instead of three at present to the Depressed Classes in view of the latest census statistics and the voter's list on the basis one seat for 250 voters, was carried by 12 against 2.

Lively scenes were witnessed in the Council Hall, when the Chief Officers report for sanctioning the extension of the period of appointment of a boy was considered by the board.

Mr. Fitwala proposed that the extension of period ending May 20, 1934 be sanctioned.

Mr. Bandal moved an amendment that in view of the fact that the peon was allowed to continue for three months till May 20 without any sanction of the board, the Chief Officer is requested to inquire and report within 15 days as to alleged negligence in not putting the papers before the board.

The president ruled that the amendment is in order.

Mr. Mokashi moved another amendment that the Chief Officer be asked to show cause within a fortnight why he should not be debited with the amount that the municipality will have to pay to the peon.

At this stage the meeting was adjourned till the next day.

PATHE

TO-DAY 10 A.M., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL HIT OF THE YEAR

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PICKENS SISTERS
AND
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COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

For complete information about all competitive examinations held by Public Service Commission and recruitment to all Imperial Government, Railway and Military services, consult Mohan's Guide to Imperial Government Services, 3rd Ed. PP. 330 Rs. 3. RAM LAL SURI, Bookseller, Lahore.

ANOTHER "YOUNG WORKER" GETS 3 MONTHS R. I.

"Instigating Ignorant Mill-Workers To Paralyse Trade And Traffic By Violence"

"To my mind then only two things are possible: either I have to assume that the strikers would bring about the desired result by some hypnotic influence or I am forced to the conclusion that it is to be brought about by criminal force by show of that force and by means of wrongful restraint".

"Reading this passage in the light of other remarks made by the speaker in the speech in question, it is more than clear to my mind that nothing but force was intended as a means to have the shops closed and tramcars and motor cars stopped", observed Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court in convicting Baboo Sakaram More of the Young Workers' League and sentencing him to rigorous imprisonment for a period of three months on Saturday.

"MAY DAY" SPEECH.

Mr. More was charged with having incited the workers to violence and intimidation during the course of a speech he delivered at the Lal Baug Maidan in connection with the May Day celebrations, and thus having committed an offence punishable under sections 117, 341 and 506 I.P.C.

RUSSIA'S EXAMPLE.

In the course of the judgment the Magistrate observed: "the speech was made in connection with what was known as May Day celebrations. In the speech the accused reminds his hearers that in the continent of Europe that day would be celebrated with red blood, that Russia has become happy by winning today Imperialism under the name of May Day. Workers in Russia have become independent. He, therefore, exhorts the workers in India to give a challenge to Imperialism and Capitalism on this May Day and not to rest content unless they reduced their predominance to dust.

FIRE ON IMPERIALISM.

"Referring to the Police and the Military, the speaker quotes the intance of a Regiment in Russia which instead of opening fire on workers opened fire on Imperialism and says that similar state of things would take place in India after some days. After diffusing these ideas in the minds of these ignorant workers, the speaker says that the preparation of the workers (of Bombay) for collecting an army for war are complete. But the question was when to start the war."

"TO PARALYSE TRAFFIC."

Concluding, the Magistrate stated: "It is clear, therefore, that the action of the accused in instigating the mill-workers assembled at the meeting to paralyse traffic and trade by stopping tram cars, motor cars and the closing of shops, amounts to an offence under section 117 read with sections 506 and 341 of the I.P.C."

The accused was convicted and sentenced as above.

Mr. S. B. Velkar conducted the prosecution and the accused was defended by Mr. L. G. Pradhan.

Swami Paramanandji At Simla

SIMLA, June 1.

Shri Swami Parmanandji of Bhagwat Bhakti Ashram, Rewari, has arrived here at the invitation of the Sat Sang Sabha, Simla. His Highness the Maharaja of Dholpur has been pleased to place the Dholpur house in Jakoo at the disposal of the party. Religious discourses and keertans will be held daily.

The opening ceremony will be performed on Sunday, June 3.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

DEFICIT IN U.S. BUDGET.

WASHINGTON June 2.

The Government closed eleven months of the fiscal year with a deficit of v,647,235,000 dollars, compared with President Roosevelt's estimated deficit of 7,309,-000,000 for the full fiscal year ending June 30. The expenditure for eleven months amounted to 6,371,782,000 dollars.

The greatest saving is effected in the emergency expenses which has totalled 3,581,029,000 dollars, for the eleven months compared with the estimated 7,523 million dollars for the full year.

The reconstruction Finance Corporation's outlay for the eleven months was 1,446 million dollars, compared with the year's estimate of 3,969 millions.

Mr. Hopkins, the Federal Relief Administrator, estimates 940 million dollars would be required for relief purposes, upto March 1935, of which 640 millions will be allocated for the relief of four million families from July 1st.—Reuter's Special.

HARWICH REGETTA.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 2.

In the Harwich Regetta, Mr. Sopwith's "Endeavour" America's Cup Challenger, skippered by Captain William, with a crew of 24, made the first appearance, but owing to rough weather only half of the 37 mile course was completed and ended in "no contest".

The "Endeavour" had notable opponents in Britannia, Velsheda, Shamrock and Candidate. Velsheda quickly ran into a lead, but smashed the boom and retired; as did Shamrock who made a poor start. "Endeavour" led and ended the first circuit when the race was stopped.

Time: "Endeavour": 12|44|34, "Britannia" 12|47|22; "Candida" 12|51|5 and "Astra" 12|54|43.

Experts highly praise the "Endeavour".

ENGLAND v. THE REST

"The Rest" innings ended for 218. The England team made 73 for no wickets.—Reuter.

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Miss Vatsala Vithalrao Mundkar gets the Chatfield Prize for coming first among the successful girl students in the Matriculation Examination. She also gets the Yamunabai Dalvi scholarship for proficiency in Sanskrit.

Mr. Anant Ganesh Rajadhyaksha stands first in Bombay City and second in the Presidency among the successful Matriculates of this year. He has won the Dinanath Mankar gold medal.

(Continued from col. 7).

2518, 2519, 2520, 2523, 2525, 2529, 2533, 2534, 2539, 2545, 2547, 2552, 2556, 2557, 2561, 2563, 2568, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2577, 2580, 2586, 2588, 2596, 2598, 2599, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2609, 2614, 2615, 2617, 2618, 2620, 2622, 2628, 2631, 2633, 2637, 2638, 2642, 2643, 2645, 2646,

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Prizes and Scholarships have been awarded as follows:—

The Hughlings Prize to No. 455.

The Venayekrao Jaggonnathji Sunkersett Prize to No. 14.

The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship to No. 14.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships to Nos. 613 and 487.

The Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship to No. 2310.

The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship divided between Nos. 2322 and 2396.

The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship to No. 96.

The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize to No. 455.

The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship to No. 881.

The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas Scholarship to No. 907.

The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship to No. 576.

The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave Scholarship to No. 1314.

The Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtulla Khoja Testimonial Scholarship to No. 470.

The Shivchand Amarchand Talakchand Jain Literature Scholarship to No. 1819.

The Dr. F.G. Selby Memorial Scholarship to No. 14.

The Bai Jaiji Pallonji Lalcaca Scholarship to No. 347.

The results of candidates Nos. 319, 343 and 386 are reserved.

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the B.A. Examination:—

Nos.:—26, 95, 124, 126, 135, 239, 493, 503, 526, 850, 1055, 1086, 1695, 1872, 1937, 1953, 1969, 1981, 2054, 2056, 2431, 2501.

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For information about admission, expenses, qualifications required of Indians, joining universities and industrial, technical and professional institutions of England, Canada, British Africa, Australia, etc., consult Mohan's Guide to British Studies 2nd Ed. 225 PP. Rs. 1|8. RAM LAL SURI, Lahore.

Over 58 P.C. Candidates Pass Inter Arts Exam.

Wilsonian Carries Away Hughlings Prize And Wordsworth Scholarship

The following is the list of successful candidates at the Intermediate Arts Examination held in March last:—

FIRST CLASS

Nos. 14 455 1040

SECOND CLASS

Nos. 39 49 91 96 103 107 130 131
151 162 218 223 240 272 280 304 312
334 339 346 347 349 385 406 423 437
445 447 449 458 459 487 501 532 537
539 541 548 549 566 576 606 613 620
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PASS CLASS

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(Contipued in Col. 5).

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Sports Jottings From Here and There

BOMBAY'S CRICKET REPUTATION THREATENED

(By "SPORTSMAN.")

Cricket-fans of India, particularly those of Bombay, are keenly disappointed at the refusal of the Australian Board of Control for Cricket to extend the tour of the Australian Cricket Team now in England, by a fortnight, so that they may play a couple of matches in India on their way back home. The Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India has made another attempt to persuade the Australian Board to agree to at least one match in Bombay. I do not think it will be taxing the health and stamina of the players too much, even though their tour in England will be fairly strenuous and exacting. It is still hoped that the sporting spirit of the Board and the players alike will prevail in the end.

ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT.

Another disappointment has come in the way of the sportsmen in India. The All-India Lawn Tennis Association had sent an invitation to the United States' Lawn Tennis Association asking for a visit of an American tennis team next year. This request has also failed to bear any fruit. I hope these refusals will not chill the spirit and enthusiasm of our controlling bodies. There is yet a lot to be done in the way of organisation and stabilization of the Provincial Associations. Their exchequers need to be carefully nursed and built up. Only when they are financially strong, will they be able to render the greatest service to the cause of Indian tennis and uphold the prestige of India in the outside world.

CRICKET COACHES FOR INDIA.

It is, indeed, an excellent piece of news that four renowned cricketers from England who recently visited this country with the M.C.C. team, would be coming here next cold weather, to coach promising young cricketers of this country. They are: Verity, Nichols, Langridge and Mitchell. Need for expert coaches has been a long-felt one. H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala, of all the Indian Princes, has rendered the greatest service to Indian cricket by engaging such famous coaches as Wilfred Rhodes, Hirst, Leyland, Frank Tarrant and others, for many a year. The result of their training has been clearly noticeable in the very high standard of play displayed by the cricketers hailing from Northern India. How prominently their pupils figured during the last M.C.C. visit is well-known to all—Vazir Ali, Nazir Ali, Dilawar Husein, Mahomed Nissar, Amarnath and last, but not the least, Yuvaraj of Patiala himself—a galaxy of brilliant stars.

BOMBAY'S EVIL DAYS.

When one looks at this array of great cricketers, one feels how woefully Bombay has fallen on evil days. There was a time when the very name of Bombay used to thrill the whole of cricketing India. The names of her heroes—Pavri, Chunilal Mehta (now Sir), Ali, Telang, Mistry, Warden, Kanga, "Dolly", Kapadia, Baloo, Shivram, Vithal, Ganpat to name just a few—were household words, so to speak. There were just a few among the rising stars, but they seem to have faded in the twilight. The only colt, who upheld the City's prestige was Vijay Merchant.

REAL CAUSE OF HER DOWNFALL.

I know there are people who shove all the blame for this deterioration to the suspension of the Quadrangular Tournament. Isn't the excuse very lame? You had had your regular net practice and club matches all through out. A match or two in the Quadrangular could not make a world of difference to the whole community. No, you have got to look for the cause elsewhere. The old method of training and practice has gone out of date. It is no use blinking at solid facts. The whole system needs to be overhauled—lock, stock and barrel.

First of all, you have to arrange your matches and teams in such a way that they infuse sufficient enthusiasm and earnestness among players. There should be real competitive matches in place of those formal—more or less, social—engagements. A League Tournament with properly classified players and clubs in each division can only serve this purpose. Then you have to engage experienced coaches to train up rising players. Last of all, the Inter-Provincial Tournament and regular foreign tours and visits from foreign countries will provide the necessary zest and skill for the attainment of the zenith of cricket glory.

HINDU GYMKHANA'S OPPORTUNITY.

In this connection, I remember a statement of Mr. L.R. Tairsee, the President of the P.J. Hindu Gymkhana, that a large sum of money is lying at the disposal of the Hindu Representative Matches Committee over which the latter body has been sleeping for many a year. Some time ago, a suggestion was made to this body to utilize a portion of this amount for the importation of a coach from England—if necessary with the assistance of the sister-gymkhanas. But it came to nothing. Would those who now rule the roost at this institution, take the forward step and set an example to her sister-gymkhanas? Unless we get out of the old groove soon, Bombay's premier position is sure to be in jeopardy. The only bright star of hope on the horizon is the birth of the Cricket Club of India in this City. If we all help to place it on a sure foundation, I have no doubt the former days of glory would return to Bombay at no distant date.

SNOBBERY IN CRICKET.

Along with the development of the game since the early days of its birth in England, cricket built up its traditions and formalities. The "Royal Game" has many a royal trait in its character, which the common-folk call snobbery. The other day, I had occasion to refer to the "colour question" which played an important part in its everyday life. With the advance of time and light, this absurd distinction is gradually wearing out. Here comes another instance of its silly customs. It happened in the match between the Australians and the M.C.C. at Lord's. At this august place, there still exists a marked difference in the treatment of amateur and professional players, despite the strong opposition of many a sportsman in the days gone by. One thing which is particularly galling to all true sports men is that the professionals have not only to dress in a separate dressing-room but have to enter the field through a separate gate.

In the match mentioned above, "Patsy" Hendren happened to be the only professional in the M.C.C. team. He followed the usual practice. But after he played a brilliant game, recording the only century for the home-team, A.P.F. Chapman, the M.C.C. skipper, broke down the caste-barrier for once and made the Prof. enter through the amateur gate. This step was greeted by the spectators with acclamation. I do not know, how the M.C.C. bosses took it. Anyway, it is high time such stupid distinctions are thrown back to the old, dark past. It will be news to many of our sportsmen that the newspapers in England do not publish the initials of the professionals as they do in the case of amateurs! Is there anything more snobbish than this?

WALKING RECORDS BROKEN.

At the White City Stadium, London, two world's walking records were broken. F. Redman, of the Metropolitan Walking Club covered 10 miles in 14 minutes 30-3|5 seconds, breaking the 26-year-old record. G. Gallaway of Surrey walked 21 miles and 869 yards in three hours. This piece of news gives interesting reading indeed. One wonders how far we in India, are backward in this type of sport. About ten years ago, Mr. J. C. Maitra inaugurated the first walking-race in Bombay. It soon caught on, and several walking competitions were started on this side of India, the chief among which was the Buchanan Cup Race, inaugurated by the Y.M.C.A. It seems the first flush of excitement at the novelty of the thing has died down, and there is a lull prevailing at present. Will the above records put some enthusiasm in our erstwhile walkers?

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Royal Artillery Beat Casuals By A Solitary Goal

A fairly large crowd turned out at the Cooperage on Saturday evening to witness the opening match of the Harwood League season.

The contestants were the Royal Artillery from Colaba and the Casuals who are a combined team of the rest of the military stationed in Bombay.

The Gunners won the match by the only goal of the day, which fairly indicates the balance of the two sides. The game can hardly be called classy, though it provided many interesting episodes and exciting moments.

Owing to the hardness of the ground, both teams were somewhat out of their elements. Miskicks and falls came galore. After the ground passes through a few showers, the booted players will be more at ease.

The game opened with the Artillerymen pressing the Casuals goal but the goal which decided the fate of the match did not come till midway through the first half of the game. Roweke gave a neat pass to Wilson, the Gunner's inside-right who quietly pushed the ball into the far-corner of the net. The Casuals tried hard to wipe out the deficit but their efforts failed, and the lemon-time was called with the R.A. leading by one goal to nil.

The second moiety proved equally exciting the ball travelling at a fast rate from end to end. The Casuals had perhaps a few more chances than their opponents to score. But their shooting from the danger zone was very weak and misdirected. The Artillery goal-keeper, Rackley, proved also safer than his 'vis-a-vis. The game ended without further score.

THE RESULT

R. A. (Colaba) 1 goal.
Casuals Nil.

THE TEAMS:

Royal Artillery, Colaba: Rackley; Thomas and Fogg; Scobble, Welton and Collins; Roweke, Wilson, Williamson, Cockburn and Havelot.

Casuals, Allsop; Lovatt and Kirk; Pope, Middleton and Blanch; Hopwood, Overton, Diggins, Usher and De Smeddlais.

Referee: Mr. Tillay.

MONDAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y.M.C.A., Cooperage, 6 p.m.

JOCKEYS TO BOX

G. Nicoll and C. Smirke, the well-known jockeys, are to meet in a boxing contest at the Embassy Rink, Birmingham, on June 11.

It is a perfectly friendly affair. The desire is to ascertain which is the better boxer. Neither jockey is a novice at the game. Smirke's father was a boxer and he himself, whilst an apprentice, won every stable lads' championship from 4st. 7lbs. to 7st. Nicoll has boxed quite a lot as an amateur in South Africa.

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WHAT NEXT

What service to search after? What education to go in for? What profession to adopt? What industries hold forth chances? What Competitive examination to appear at? Learn about all these by study of Mohan's Books on careers. Catalogue free. RAM LAL SURI, Lahore.

McCabe's Masterly Innings Of 142

Australians Make 335 For 8 Against Lancashire

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 2.

The match between Australians and Lancashire began at Manchester, in glorious weather.

The Lancashire team was composed of Watson, Hopwood, Tyldesley, Iddon, Hawkwood, Washbrook, Farrimond, Eckersley, Sibbles, Both, Baxter.

Woodfull omitted Bradman, Oldfield, O'Reilly, Wall, Ponsford to complete his team.

Australians won the toss, and batting on a perfect wicket made 81 for one at lunch. Woodfull and McCabe opened very carefully, taking 20 minutes to score 16. When Woodfull was 14 he was bowled by Baxter, with a fizzer (31/1). McCabe and Brown were 47 and 17 respectively when the lunch interval was taken.

FALL OF SECOND WICKET.

The second wicket fell at 93. Brown playing-on to Baxter. Baxter met with further success soon afterwards, when he yorked Darling with a fizzer.

This fast bowler retired a little later, as he strained the tendon of his right heel, his figures then being three for 38.

Kippax stayed for 90 minutes, but his unenterprising methods only enabled him to collect 20 runs during this period. He was caught behind the wicket. McCabe, however, was playing his usual game, and he reached his century in 180 minutes. At tea he had made 121.

Baxter, after he had retired took no further part in to-day's play.

McCABE'S SUPERB INNINGS.

McCabe was the seventh wicket to fall. He was bowled in attempting a big hit off Booth. His innings, which lasted 270 minutes, was distinguished by magnificent driving, while his cutting and placing to leg was masterly. He hit 15 fours, and scored 142 out of 252, which was the score when he was out.

At the close of play the Australians had made 335 for eight wickets, Barnett and Ebeling being not out with 52 and 16 respectively.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIANS FIRST INNINGS.

Woodfull, b. Baxter	14
McCabe, b. Booth ...	142
Brown b. Baxter ...	19
Darling b. Baxter	5
Kippax c. Farrimond b. Sibbles	20
Bromley l.b.w. b. Booth	17
Chippefireld l.b.w. b. Sibbles,	14
Barnett, not out, ...	52
Grimmett b. Watwon	14
Ebeling, not out.	16
Extras	22
Total (for eight wickets)	335

Fall of wickets:—1/31, 2/93, 3/-119, 4/179, 5/209, 6/226, 7/252, 8/-296.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL & MATRIC RESULTS

Sixty-six boys were sent up and 55 passed.

The percentage of passed is nearly 84. The University percentage being nearly 48. Master A. G. Rajadhyaksha stands 2nd in the Presidency and gets Dinanath S. Mankar Gold Medal (502). This Gold Medal has come to the school for three years in succession. Master P. W. Dole stands 4th in the Presidency and gets Jagannath Shankar Shet Sanskrit Scholarship. Last year also this Scholarship was won by a student of this High School.

CLERICAL JOBS

For information about recruitment of assistants and clerks to all departments of Government of India like Military Railway, Secretariate, Aviation, Salt Revenue, Survey, India Office, Marine-customs, etc., Consult Mohan's Guide to Imperial Government Services. 3rd Ed. 330 PP. Rs. 3. RAM LAL SURI, Lahore.

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For latest prospectuses of all engineering (Civil, Mechanical, electrical, mining, metallurgy, automobile, chemical, sanitary, marine, aviation, textile, architecture, etc.), institutions, in India, consult Mohan's Guide to Indian Engineering Studies, 3rd Ed. 225 PP. Rs. 1|8. RAM LAL SURI, Lahore.

DERBY PROSPECTS

G. Richards To Ride Easton

STEVE DONOGHUE TO SADDLE MEDIEVAL KNIGHT

LONDON, June 2.

Achtenan was scratched from Derby at 10-55 a.m. to-day.

Patriot King and Lozingaro are doubtful.

Following the gallop between the Derby candidates, Easton and Medieval Knight, Gordon Richards will ride Easton in the Derby, and Steve Donoghue will ride Medieval Knight.

Darling, the trainer of both the horses refused to divulge anything regarding the gallop.

Derby candidates final touches included: Colombo (Johnstone up) did a mile spin Umidwar (Warry Wragg up) mile and a half with Felicitation. Badruddin and Alishah went mile and a quarter, Valerius went mile and a half; Bondsman cantered five furlongs. Hornseyrise and Fleetfoot galloped a mile.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLAND v. THE REST

Latter Score 205 For 8

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 2.

The match between England versus The Rest which commenced at Lords to-day, in fine weather, was watched by 6,000 spectators. The Selection Committee for the Test Team was also present to watch the form of the players.

Clark replaced Larwood in the "England" team, and Bowes came in in place of Clark in The Rest team. The Rest won the toss and batted first on a good wicket, their opening pair being Walters and Mitchell. Walters showed fine timing in the execution of his strokes, which were also made with considerable power, but he gave two hard chances at 35 and 39. Mitchell was caught behind the wicket at 13, and two runs later, off the same bowler, Barnett in hooking a short ball was brilliantly caught by Wyatt, at square-leg.

The lunch score was 87 for two, Walters and Turnbull being not out with 47 and 35, respectively. Walters and Turnbull added 72 runs in 85 minutes. Verity kept a fine length, but has not been having much luck so far.

WALTER'S NEAT GAME.

Walters played neat cricket in a stay of 135 minutes, but gave three chances. His score included five fours (107|3|57).

Verity also claimed Turnbull's wicket, bowling him for 46 at 112. Turnbull was batting for 110 minutes, and gave anything but an impressive display. Wickets now fell at short intervals, and before the second century was reached seven wickets had fallen. At tea the score was 205 for eight wickets.

Clark strained a stomach muscle and did not bowl after lunch. Verity bowled with great steadiness, and after 90 minutes at the creases his figures were 23|7|48.

The following are the scores:—

THE REST (Ist Innings.)

Walters c and b Verity	57
Mitchell c Ames, b Clark	4
Barnet c Wyatt, b Clark	1
Turnbull b Verity	46
Paynter b Mitchell	13
Valentine st. Ames, b Mitchell	35
Langridge (not out)	28
Robins c Mitchell, b Leyland	5
Duckworth b Verity	14
Farnes (not out)	2
Total (for eight wickets) ..	205

Acquitted For Want Of Evidence

INDORE, June 2.

The second Puisne Judge of the Indore High Court has acquitted Umrao son of Rampura Bakridi, alleged to be of notorious character, who was charged under section 302 I.P.C. for committing murder in Balwant murder case of 1927.

The accused is alleged to be absconding for a long time but was arrested after some difficulty, but the Judge acquitted him for want of sufficient evidence.—United Press.

CAREERS FOR GIRLS

For complete information about Imperial and provincial Government Services and scholarships, industrial occupations, arts and crafts, training and professions. Consult Mohan's careers for Girls, 450 PP. Rs. 3. RAM LAL SURI, Bookseller, Lahore.

Muzaffarpur Rocked By 'Quake Again

People Roused From Sleep Rush Pell Mell Stricken With Fear

MUZAFFARPUR, June 2.

An earthquake shock of considerable intensity lasting for about five seconds was experienced this morning.

People were roused from their sleep and rushed pell-mell stricken with terror. A peculiar humming noise preceded the shock. Many damaged walls collapsed.

SEVERE HAILSTORM

A severe hailstorm passed yesterdoy evening when the entire sky became dark. Thatched huts and corrugated sheds were blown away.

TREES UPROOTED

Trees were uprooted and there has been dislocation of telegraphic and telephonic communications.

No loss of life is reported.—A.P.

'QUAKE SHOCK IN BENARES

Heat Wave Follows

BENARES, June 2.

Last night at 1 a.m., a slight earthquake shock was felt in Benares. This caused a great commotion.

Many people came out of their houses to the open road. A stormy gale commenced blowing after the tremor.

Throughout the day, to-day, Benares experienced a terrible heat-wave.—United Press.

SHOCK FELT AT DIBRUGARH.

DIBRUGARH, June 2.

Earthquake shock of moderate intensity was felt here for about 30 seconds at 12-30 noon to-day. —United Press.

The High Commissioner for India left for Geneva to attend the International Labour Conference. He will be absent from London for the greater part of a month.

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Public and Medical opinion throughout the world is unanimous in acclaiming OKASA as the most genuine Hormon Tonic for the restoration of Lost Vitality, for strengthening the Nerves, the Brain, the Heart and every important organ of the body.

OKASA makes a different man of you with better Health, better Nerves and better Vitality.

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EDUCATIONAL GIFTS

Parents, friends, school and college authorities must always keep in view Mohan's Books on selection of careers when offering presents, gifts or prizes to school and college students. When at Lahore never fail visiting our showroom. RAM LAL SURI, Bookseller, Anarkali, Lahore.

Britain To Make Token Payment On War Debt Account

Conference Will Be Urged To Finally Settle Question

LONDON, June 2.

The newspapers agree that President Roosevelt's war debts message does not alter the situation. There seems nothing for it at present, says the "Times" but an endeavour to keep the question open by some payment on account, not large enough to seriously dislocate the exchanges and continue to press upon creditors suggestions for a final settlement by agreement, having some regard to the realities of the situation, and the inevitable economic consequences.

According to the newspapers a British note is being sent to Washington during the week-end offering a further token payment, on the strict understanding that this is not to be interpreted as a default, and strongly restating the principles of the Balfour Note emphasising that Britain can not consent indefinitely to make payments on behalf of other nations from whom she does not receive payment, and urging a conference to finally settle the war debts question.—Reuter's Special.

SAAR PLEBISCITE IN 1935

France And Germany Agree To Settlement Which Provides Full Freedom Of Vote

GENEVA, June 1.

France and Germany have agreed to the Saar settlement. The agreement provides a plebiscite on January 13, 1935, when the safety and liberty of all the inhabitants whether entitled to vote or not are to be fully guaranteed.

It is stipulated that the organisations of the Saar Government should exhibit no discrimination or impose reprisals against any inhabitants for their attitude during the plebiscite, or towards Germany before the plebiscite, and any reprisals by private individuals are to be prevented.

The Saar Governing Commission is to control the policing for which the employment of Danish policemen is envisaged.—Reuter.

ALL-STAR MATINEE AT DRURY LANE

Indian Earthquake Fund Benefits By £2,270

LONDON, June 1

The Indian Earthquake Fund benefited by £2,270 as a result of the all-star matinee at Drury Lane which was attended by the Queen. The Stage Manager was Mr. Seymour Hicks and the cast included Miss Sophie Tucker, Mlle Yvonne Printemps, Sir Harry Lauder, Lady Viola Tree, Miss Ellaine Terris and Miss Tallulah Bankhead.

There was no vacant seat. The Queen attended with Princess Marie Louise, Lady Minto, Lady Halifax and Lady Tichfield

A blank canvass painted by Augustus John was auctioned for 300 guineas.

The Lord Mayor's Earthquake Fund now approaches £55,000; the latest contributions include £500 from Messrs. T. and W. Harrison.—Reuter.

IMPORT OF COCOANUT FIBRES

Special Permit Necessary In Germany

BERLIN, June 2.

The import embargo on bast fibres and fabrics expired yesterday. A special permit was necessary in future for the imports of sisol, Manila fibres, New Zealand hemp, cocoanut fibres and ramie fibres.—Reuter.

The Working Committee of the Gujarat Libraries Conference has accepted the invitation to hold the second session of the conference at Anand.

MOST THRILLING ANIMAL PICTURE EVER SCREENED

SEE

'Asia's' fiercest jungle beasts clash in mortal combat . . . knowing one law, *"Kill or be killed!"*

DEVIL TIGER

Directed by
CLYDE E. ELLIOTT
director of
"BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE"
Story by James O. Spearing. Edited by Truman Talley

Featuring:
MARION BURNS
KANE RICHMOND
HARRY WOODS
AH LEE
REMO SATAN
(The Devil Tiger)

AT ROXY
TO-NIGHT: 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED

According to the official version, 23 Mills have been kept open.

The New City of Bombay Mills closed down in the morning due to want of workers.

The Elphinstone and Meyer Sassoon Mills have given notices to the clerks on the night shift their services are not required from July 1.

Raid On Jobber's House.

It is alleged that some Strikers raided the residence of a jobber of the Raghuvamsi Mills on Friday night (who is stated to have escorted blacklegs), and finding that the Jobber was out, smashed the furniture and came away. No arrests have been made in this connection.

It is alleged that some strikers threw stones at the Pralhad Mills on Friday night.

Some Blacklegs of the Tata and Gold Mohur Mills are alleged to have been stoned in the morning, while they were going for work.

Two jobbers and four blacklegs are alleged to have been assaulted by some strikers in the morning while they were going along the Sonapur Lane at Worli.

In all six strikers have been arrested in the morning on a charge of intimidation.

4,000 WORKERS ON STRIKE IN KURLA

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, June 2.

The textile strike situation at Kurla is unchanged.

To-day's attendance, when the Swadeshi Mills opened this morning was 607, showing an increase of 36 workers ever yesterday's figure.

The mill area is quiet. None has been arrested so far in connection with the stone-throwing incident.

The total number of strikers is 4,000, out of which 1,500 belong to New Kurla Mills, while the rest are of the Swadeshi Mills.

On Monday next the local mill strikes will enter into second month.

INDIA MUST KEEP FAITH WITH BRITAIN

Sir Frederick Sykes On Labour Trouble In Bombay

LONDON, June 1.

"I feel we have kept faith with India. We may accordingly ask that India keeps her faith with us," declared Sir Frederick Sykes at the Bombay dinner in London. He said: "It was regrettable to learn, as things are beginning to mend of the recrudescence of labour trouble in Bombay. The Police met the situation as usual in a splendid way, but it is unfair that the burden should always fall on their shoulders.

It must be ensured that the authorities were empowered by legislation adequately to deal with purely destructive action. Government were entitled to expect greater support from public opinion than formerly in ending what was really a trial of strength between Communism and law and order.—Reuter.

M. BARTHOU HOPES TO VISIT LONDON

GENEVA, June 1.

M. Barthou announces that following a "very pleasant" meeting with Sir John Simon to-day he hopes to visit London, and that Sir John will afterwards go to Paris.

Sir John Simon was M. Barthou's guest at luncheon.—Reuter.

MORATORIUM ON DAWES AND YOUNG LOANS?

BERLIN, June 1.

An early proclamation of a moratorium on the Dawes and Young loans is expected from inspired newspaper statements, that interest cannot be produced from non-existent gold and foreign currency reserves.—Reuter.

CARVE OUT BRIGHT CAREERS
WHILE IN INDIA.

NO NEED TO TRAVEL ALL THE WAY TO LONDON OR CAMBRIDGE

Efficient Instruction, **POSTAL AND PERSONAL**:—Successful and satisfied candidates in every nook and corner throughout India, Burma, Ceylon and the F.M.S.,—Matrics (passed or failed) admitted. Courses in full swing—4th batch commences on 10-6-1934.

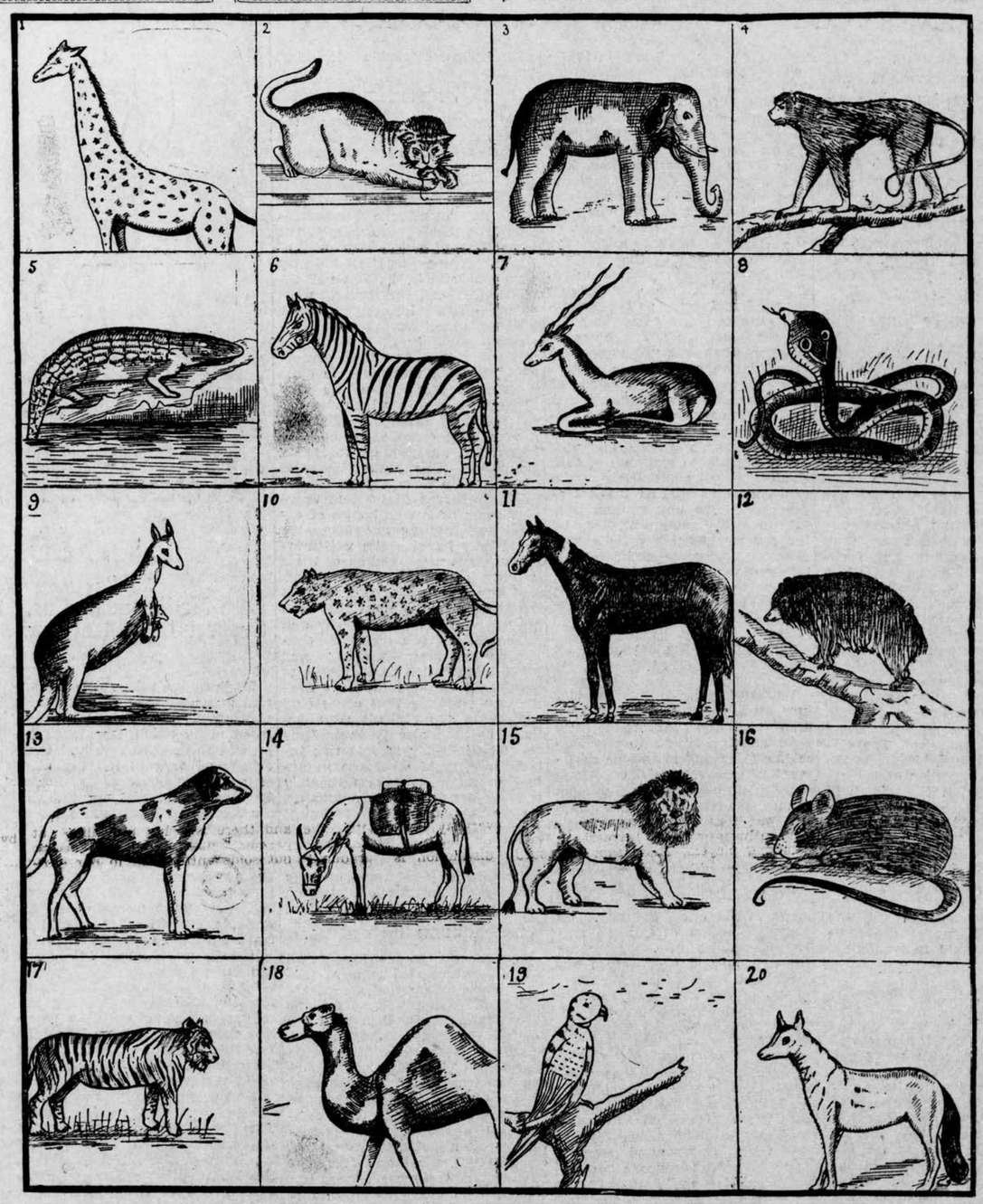
Prospective candidates and parents can write or call on the undersigned between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. on the 3rd, 4th and 5th June, at the Sirdar Griha Hotel, opp. Crawford Market, Bombay

Camp, Bombay. 1-6-34.

K. S. R. ACHARYA, B.A., L.T., F.R.E.S. (Lond.), Principal, The City College, Madras.

"CHARACTERISTICS" COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES.



"Characteristic" competition is very simple. Each one of the twenty animals has its own peculiar characteristic. For instance a Giraffe has a long neck. You have therefore to fill No. 20 of the clues given against No. 1 of the illustration in the coupon. To make the competition simple to our readers the full list of all the clues is also given.

RULES

1. After you have selected the right characteristic for the creatures illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the Number of illustration as shown in the coupon. "Do not Enter the Words of the Clue."

2. When you have filled in all the clues, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps and post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

(3) Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 15TH JUNE, 1934, closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". **The prizes will be announced on the 27th June, 1934.**

LIST OF CLUES

1. KING OF THE JUNGLES
2. SPOTTED
3. LAYS EGGS BUT NOT A BIRD
4. USED FOR TRANSPORT
5. DANGEROUS TO LIFE
6. ENEMY OF RATS
7. STRIPED
8. ACCOMPANIES MADARIES OR NATCHWALAS
9. DELICATE AND SWIFT
10. VERY SLY
11. WORSHIPPED BY HINDUS
12. BEAST OF BURDEN
13. LIVES UNDERGROUND
14. MAN'S FRIEND
15. CARRIES ITS YOUNG WITH IT
16. SHIP OF THE DESERT
17. IMITATES
18. IMMENSE STRENGTH
19. MOVES WITH BOUNDS, FOUND ONLY IN ONE COUNTRY
20. LONG NECK.

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.
1	20	11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 15th June 1934

Motion Pictures Of To-day And To-morrow

A Critical Survey Of The General Cinema Situation And Its Features

(By "MONTAGEUR.")

It is a remarkable fact that, even in a casual survey of conditions of our motion-picture production, the evolutionary process that marks the present-day development, may one say, of the American movies, is traceable in its main outline and that, we should be confronted with practically the same problems that had to be faced and solved, as best they could, by the pioneers of the American industry.

THE SUSPECT ORIGIN.

This phenomenon is best explained by a reference to the earlier stages of the cinema against what may be described as the social background of a definite character when the earliest motion-pictures were made about the first decade of this century in America. The cinema, in that sense, assumes a symbolic as well as phenomenal importance at once eloquent and historic, not merely as a concrete triumph of mechanical invention but, fundamentally as an expression of a peculiar social transformation of the new century. Even to-day, when it may be said to have achieved something approaching technical perfection, at the same time demonstrating what infinite possibilities of aesthetic creation and interpretation it possesses, it has not succeeded in outliving the old prejudice, its humble and suspect origin provoked. The cinema, as we know it to-day, as the medium and expression of the art of a Pudovkin, or an Einstein is, in the sophisticated consciousness, more a fine art than an intricate and miraculous mechanical invention, and it certainly satisfies all essential conditions of the fine arts. But its social origin bound up with the changed conditions of modern industrialism and the almost revolutionary departure from the old world individualism, remains.

THE AMERICAN SCENE.

The demands, however, on the Cinema have steadily increased practically all over the world and the present-day American conditions in sheer quantitative output can only be characterized as staggering. Thus, according to a competent estimate, the American cinema industry affects a whole group of basic industries and as many as 276 branches of human activity contribute towards the making of a single motion-picture. There are 21,993 picture-houses, 50 studios in continuous operation, employing at least 385,000 persons and the huge capital of Dol. 2,500,000,000, and as many as 90,000,000 persons extend their patronage to the picture-houses every week in the States. These figures have, of ciousness is distinguished by a thetic-cultural aspects or utility of the Cinema, but are, in themselves, remarkable as indicating the scope of purely industrial development for the Indian industry when more favourable conditions make it possible. They explain also, in a large measure the entire national outlook that is characterised, on the one hand by a demand for State or legislative control and the organised effort, on the other, on the part of the industry itself to solve the problems created by the present situation without external interference that is quite justifiably resented. Different, as the American conditions are from the Indian, the American efforts at organisation that aim not merely at consolidation of economic interests but, to quote the ideology of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, for "establishing and maintaining the highest possible artistic and moral standards in motion picture production, by developing the educational as well as the entertainment value and general usefulness of the motion-picture, by the industry by reforming abuses diffusing accurate and reliable information with reference to relative to the industry, by securing freedom from unjust and unlawful exactions."

THE TECHNICAL INTELLIGENTSIA.

Without pausing to consider how much of this idealism has been translated into action, we need hardly hesitate to pronounce this clear and admirable statement of what should constitute every picture-producer's mission as one deserving unqualified and universal acceptance. The organisation was established in 1922 but its statement, which has been quoted here without apology, can be said to have anticipated events leading up to certain developments in the world industry. The present situation of German and Soviet products of a representative character amply justifies the hopes and fears of the American leaders of the industry in so far as they laid stress on the need for re-organisation on the basis of qualitative excellence. Apart from popular prejudices which, at times, assumes grotesque proportions, and which we blindly share without critical discrimination, the American technical consciousness is distinguished by a certain sensitiveness and quite a remarkable capacity for enterprise. This is easily proved by the part it is playing in the Soviet programme of industrial reconstruction and by the characteristics that are discernible in certain American institutions as well as in the post-War tendencies reflected in American literature and thought. Add to this natural aptitude the effective stimulus of competition in the international market offered in the achievement of the Soviet silent pictures and the German talkies with their remarkable technical perfection.

CENSORSHIP.

In recognizing, moreover, the intrinsic excellence of quality in a picture as an important factor touching the vital interests of the industry, the American organisation merely stresses a well-known principle of modern salesmanship. The whole move was, at the same time, of a defensive character threatened as the industry was, and still is, by external interference that, however well-meaning and inspired by quite admirable motives, possessed various possibilities of injuring the industry. The American censorship, we must remember, is quite a different thing from the kind of censorship with which we are so deplorably familiar. Nor has it ever been complicated by the issues that are peculiar to Indian conditions. The State agencies of censorship have always existed in the different States and operated more or less as bodies of official and inspired moralists. We could only imagine the not-unfamiliar ways and whims of these wielders of the stern blue-pencil and the keen-edged scissors. But irritating as these inevitable evils must always prove under any and all conditions, the scope of censorship has been widened and various legislation is proposed to be steered through different States and Congress that could only complicate the difficult situation that has been already in existence. The industry resents this interference, mainly because in actual operation, it fails ultimately to achieve what it sets out to do, at any rate, from the technical organisational viewpoint, and it is hardly necessary to emphasise the fact that the best and most representative interests of the industry are intimately bound up with those of the State organism.

PSYCHOLOGY OF CINEMA.

The Cinema to-day has grown into a power and, like any modern power, offers various possibilities of exploitation. Its whole history presents, as has been indicated above, a social aspect, which is inseparable from the character of its origin. The mechanical-technical development of the Cinema has not changed to any appreciable extent its fundamental character as a powerful medium of mass-recreation. For instance, the latest development of its technical aspect has enhanced its utility as an invaluable apparatus of educational-cultural import: it could preserve in its motion the subtle and beautiful art of a surgical operation and evoke the enchanting magic of a quivering viol-note till the tragic grip on human consciousness of time and space would appear to have been slackened. The Cinema, like any mechanical invention, is dominated by the human-Will and its Power is the fluid, primal power that could be yoked to yield whatever results are demanded of it. But its symbolism in miss-consciousness has survived any imposition thrust on it, and the Cinema exists, first and last, as a recreational medium. This single fact explains why, despite various attempts to impose the most admirable idealism on it, the Cinema has retained its 'primitive' appeal to the mass-mind as an agency of dramatic-visual recreation. It becomes necessary, then, that we should grasp this psychological phenomenon in analysing the problems both of didacticism and taste that are created by the movie situation.

FUTURE OF CINEMA.

The phase through which our motion-pictures are passing is similar, in quite a remarkable degree to the one that marked the evolution of the American industry. The experience of the Cinema trinity of produced-distributor-exhibitor points at almost identical results. Sensationalism is the quintessence of the Cinema and pedagogic-intellectual propaganda must recognise this first principle of the cinematographic function. Sound, in recent years, has introduced fresh potentialities and opens up a new world for the artistic-emotional appeal. The silver screen, in its latest and most triumphant phase, has perfected a subtle technique of realism as well as of artistic achievement and it offers to-day infinite possibilities. The evolutionary curve of the Cinema touches in it the highest point of achievement, and it is bound to have a profound effect on the future of the Cinema. One can to-day only visualize this future in cinematographic effect as holding out a brilliant and rare achievement in building up a realism that shall combine all the features and characteristics, the merits and excellences literature and the fine arts. The Cinema employs a technique of universal language without destroying the individuality of life on every plane of human activity, and emotion so that with the new power of sound, the achievement of the past will be strengthened and the scope of artistic representation extended till it touched the distant horizons. Like any other art, the Cinema may have produced, and will probably, continue to produce bad and tawdry art and our efforts should be directed towards eliminating as best we could, the baser elements in its production: and the permanent and the beautiful must ultimately survive the changes and accidents of Time.

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An autographed sketch of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, drawn by "Radha" during the Maharaja's recent visit to Bombay in connection with the meeting of the Princes.

"Receiver Of Stolen Goods"

Late Madhusudan Das, Orissa Leader Who Was Suspect In Police Eyes Lived To Become C.I.E. And Minister

Madhusudan's long life of varied activities were full of thrills. Undaunted and undeterred, he faced many storm. He always expressed the right cause and tenaciously adhered to it, regardless of what consequences followed. This spirit incurred for him the displeasure of local officials on many occasions and on one occasion some powerful officials sought to break his influence with the Government by injuring his reputation. But truth triumphed at last and far from injurng his reputation the incident added a feather to his cap.

It took place about 30 years ago when the state of things prevailing in Orissa was, in many respects, uncommendable. A dacoity was perpetrated in a populous part of the town of Cuttack and this unusual event unnerved the citizens. The Police made a vigorous investigation as the result of which some local men were arrested and sent up for trial. They were ultimately convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment or transportation. The investigating officers were rewarded, one of them receiving a gold watch and chain. Madhusudan stoutly maintained that they were innocent men. A remarkable feature of the case was the total non-recovery of the property looted which mainly consisted of gold and silver ornaments. The Police explained this in one of their confidential reports, saying that Madhusudan Das who manufactured gold and silver works of art on a large scale was a receiver of stolen goods and the ornaments looted were melted in the crucibles of his factory. The officers who made the report were confident that one would see or contradict it, but Heaven awarded retributive justice not long after the incident.

The Bengal C.I.D. discovered that this dacoity was the work of a gang of foreigners caught by them in another case. This created a stir. An enquiry followed, as the result of which the Government quietly let off the batch of local men who were rotting in jail. The investigating officers were paced under suspension. The secret report against Madhusudan did not remain secret and he immediately made a strong protest to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. A high official was sent down to Cuttack and there was a flutter in the official dovecots. The incident created a great sensation all over the country and some of the prominent dailies of Calcutta gave much prominence to it. At last, an apology was offered to Madhusudan who was assured that the Government's confidence in him remained unshaken. This "receiver of stolen properties" was not long after made a C.I.E., by the same Government and appointed a Minister by another Government.—'New Orissa Birthday Number."

CUPID CHEATED

Italy Objects To Marriage Of Abyssinian Prince To Jap Bride

The protest "of a certain Power" is reported to be responsible for the breaking off of the engagement of Prince Araya Ababa, nephew of the Emperor of Abyssinia, and Miss Masako Kuroda, daughter of a Japanese viscount, writes a correspondent of the News Chronicle."

This match was designed to inaugurate an era of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

It was, however, regarded with great disfavour by those Italian circles which have had a dominating influence in Abyssinian affairs, and which were already alarmed at the Japanese commercial offensive.

MINISTER'S ACTION.

The "Osaka Manichi," attributing the breaking off the match to "the certain Power's protest," published a statement by its correspondent in Abyssinia to the effect that the Ethiopian Minister in Rome had formally notified the Italian Government that the wedding would not take place.

The course of events has taken Prince Araya Ababa by surprise and he is said to be bitterly disappointed. It remains to be seen how Japan will swallow this rebuff.

Romance Of Bombay Maritime Enterprise

B. S. N. Co.'s Pioneer Efforts To Open Up West Coast Ports To Passenger And Commercial Traffic

(From A Correspondent).

To the first B.S.N. Co. belongs the credit of opening up the Western coast of India to regular steamer communication. The Company was floated in the year 1845 with a capital of Rs. 10 lacs divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 500 each. Its services extended to Karachi in the North and Point de Calle in the South where it connected with P. & O. steamers from Madras, Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. After 13 years' existence adverse circumstances proved too strong for the slender resources of this historic and enterprising Company and the curtain fell over its operations in 1863.

The business built up with such labour was, however, too valuable to be lost. The operation of the services of the Company to whose pioneer efforts every development along the Western India sea board may be traced was taken over by others.

The second B. S. N. Co was founded in 1869. It began in a modest way, but looking further afield the promoters gradually extended their sailings both North and South. They proved their utility and contemporary newspapers refer to them as having revolutionised the cotton trade of Kathiawar and the coffee trade of Kanara.

INDIANISATION

An important feature of this period was the gradual replacement of the European commanders and officers by Indians, who have discharged their duties to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

The establishment of the B. S. N. Co. in Frere Road resembled a beehive with an army of workers. The Dock Wall was enlivened by a bevy of the familiar red funnels belonging to vessels just arrived from Konkan, Kanara or Cutch, Kathiawar and Karachi Coast.

A great change took place in 1906. To Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. was reserved the enterprise of starting the third B.S.N. Co. A notice appeared in the "Times of India" of 4th June 1906 that Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. of Bombay had floated a Company with a capital of 60 lacs to take over the fleet and properties of the B. S. N. Co. better known as Shepherd's steamers. The ordinary shares were considerably over subscribed and none of the shares had to be underwritten.

The B. S. N. Co. is thus the oldest Indian Steamship Company on the West Coast of India and has undergone more vicissitudes than any other. After many metamorphoses it is to-day working on a stable basis. The Company has a cosmopolitan Board of Directors, consisting of men eminent in the industrial, commercial, banking, insurance, railway, shipping, legal, civic and public life of the Presidency. It has brought the Kanara, Konkan, Cutch, Kathiawar and Karachi provinces into rapid and regular communication with the City of Bombay. The Red Funnel and the White Penant with the red star are familiar objects at the Ferry Wharf and Prince's Dock Outerwall. In fact the Harbour would seem incomplete without them. Incidentally the Company has carried His Majesty's mails for over 50 years and earned the approbation of the Postal Authorities for reliability of service.

NEW FERRY STEAMERS

It is the constant endeavour of the Company to study the requirements of passengers and effect improvements in its fleet for their comfort and convenience The latest Ferry steamer s.s. "Hiravati" is the result of the experience of a lifetime on the Konkan Coast. This vessel with her ample deck space can carry 1,100 passengers and richly deserves the name of "Konkan Queen" spontaneously given to her by the travelling public. Two sister ships of the "Hiravati," s.s. "Chandravati" and s. s. "Prabhavati" have recently been added to the Company's fleet and have proved equally popular with passengers.

The Ferry steamers ply between Bombay and Panjim along the most picturesque coastal scenery in India. They perform the entire voyage in less than 20 hours along a coastline studded with landmarks of Dutch Portuguese, Mahratta and Angre history. Cabin accommodation is available in four two-berth cabins which are placed amidships and ensure absolute privacy. The hotels at Panjim provide good food and accommodation at reasonable rates. A pleasant voyage and a comfortable stay ashore are thus brought within easy reach of holiday makers from Bombay. There are other places of equal interest down the coast, viz. Ratnagiri, Viziadurg, Malvan and Vengurla which are visited in increasing numbers every year.

CARGO BOATS

The Company also runs up-to-date steamers carrying cargo and passengers to Karachi, Mangalore and Bhavnagar. The round trip occupies barely a week and permits of at least a day's stop at destination which is sufficient for sight-seeing. Hotel expenses need not be incurred as the use of the cabins can be had free of charge during the stay at Bhavnagar, Mormugao and Karachi, where steamers go alongside a pier. Bhavnagar has been a regular port of call of the B. S. N. steamers for over 50 years. They also provide the cheapest means of transport between Bombay and Karachi. The cabin accommodation is exceptionally popular as for a small sum of Rs. 56 one can travel back and forth under conditions of comfort and safety not easily met with elsewhere. The Mangalore Line calls at Vengurla, Mormugao, Karwar, Honavar and other intermediate ports which are noted for their salubrious climate and gorgeous scenery. This is the cheapest and fastest route to Dharwar, Hubli, Belgaum, Ootacamund, Bangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Tellicherry and other stations on the M.&S.M. and S.I. Railways and on the Malabar, Cochin and Travancore Coasts. The entire journey from Bombay to Mangalore by sea and then by rail to Ooty can be accomplished in less than 72 hours.

PLEASURE CRUISES

A comparatively recent phase of the Co's activity is its Pleasure Cruises in the Harbour. With a view to make "Bombay's Beautiful Harbour" easily accessible to hundreds of people who visit Apollo Bunder every day the Company started these Cruises on a modest scale in February 1933. Encouraged by the splendid response of the public, their scope was widened until they became a regular feature of the life of the Metropolis. These cruises are now unrivalled for the pleasant and healthy relaxation that they provide. A specially decorated launch in charge of an experienced Cruise Director is commissioned by the Company for this purpose. The timings and fares are carefully studied to meet popular demand. Children under 12 are carried at half rates. Music is provided on board for the entertainment of the excursionists. Drinks and light refreshments are also available at tariff rates. The programme is announced in the daily papers from time to time.

The question is frequently asked by those innocent of the meaning of Indian Mythology why the B.S.N. ships are called in that particular nomenclature. The answer is that their names represent the goddesses presiding over the destiny of the rivers of India, which are deemed sacred by the Hindu population who form the bulk of the Company's traffic. Those not representing the river goddesses are named after the consort of the deities whom they invoke and worship. For this reason, the nomenclature adopted by the Company is exceedingly popular with the passengers.

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MAXIM GORKY

From Depths Of Poverty To World-Wide Fame

By A. AZIZ AZAD

The following is the concluding portion of the biographical sketch of Maxim Gorky, the greatest living Russian novelist, of which the first portion appeared in our last Sunday's issue.

On his way from the hospital to the bakery Alosha ("Maxim Gorky") was approached, in the street, by a tall, well-built, bearded man who expressed great joy at seeing him completely recovered, stating that he had heard much of Alosha's sufferings. This kind fellow offered to take Alosha on as assistant at a small shop that he kept in the village of Krasfonvidov, 30 miles down the Volga from where they were. He claimed that he had books in plenty, that the shop would not take much time of the youngster and promised to do his best to get Alosha educated.

Olosha, though somewhat surprised at such an unusual offer, unhesitatingly agreed to accompany this new—found friend. Here were new doors opened to him: With this man's aid he should gain some learning and have a chance to read.

In two days time they were in Krasnovidov. Alosha found his new acquaintance to be sincere; he was satisfied with his new lot.

In time Alosha discovered that his new master was a political exile who had escaped from Siberia; that he was busy organising the poor peasants of the village. He was their friend: he sold goods at cheaper prices than any of his competitors; he loaned them money without taking any interest on the loans; most important—he carried on great educational work among them. Such activities were, of course, opposed to the interests of the landlords and usurers of the village, who formed a united front against him.

Most of the poor peasants grouped themselves about Romas, as Alosha's new master was called. Seeing Romas's followers and prestige increasing, the perturbed Kulaks (well-to-do peasants) of the village determined to rid themselves of him by means of terrorism. First they tried to explode his house. This attempt failing, they murdered one of his closest followers and burnt his house and shop to ashes. Thus he was compelled to quit the village.

STRANDED AGAIN.

Again Alosha was stranded. He took to assisting the peasant in hay-stacking and threshing. But this did not give him a living and so he decided to get to the sea, where he thought he would fare better.

In some way he managed to reach the Caspian Sea, his goal, through the Volga, where he was not greeted with much enthusiasm. Here, too, he could not find peace of mind and a means of livelihood. Therefore, he moved North again.

His ways of travel were perforce risky and tiresome: either he had to go on foot or as a stowaway. Going North, he walked part of the way, and sometimes begged rides on peasants' carts. Finally he managed to get on to a wagon loaded with oxen. In this wagon he felt as comfortable as an American in a Pullman. The warm, live oxen kept him comfortably warm. But they soon revolted against having a living being of an alien species amongst them; they began to molest him. Alosha now proved the superiority of his kind. He jumped on the back of the most mischievous of the lot and remained drousing there till they reached their destination.

It was at the village Robinko, that Alosha parted with his bovine companions. He went to the station-master and asked for a job. He got one as watchman. He was kept on duty from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., all through the cold stormy Russian nights. During the daytime he assisted the station master's cook by gathering fuel, washing the kitchen-floors, and cleaning the utensils. He had hardly any time to read or sleep. Again he went on the road. He was burning with the desire to see people, to see how they lived. He wanted to travel. He roamed through the dawn, all along the Volga river basin, to the Unkra'ne and to his birth-place, Nijni-Novgorod.

Because of his weakness, physically, he was not taken into the army. He became possessed with the idea to join a monastery. After a few days' sojourn in a monastery, he ran off, prefering to live hard by his labour rather than living parasitically in dark cellars.

LIFE AMONG GYPSIES.

Leaving the monastery he again went travelling; this time he visited the border countries: Bessarabia for one. Here he lived and worked among the Gypsies. He was much impressed with the happy, carefree life of the Gypsies and Bessarabians (later recording his impressions in a book.

From Bessarabia he worked his way along the shores of Black Sea as a fisherman, finally reaching Odessa, the free port of Russia. He went directly to the port, where he became a porter.

A BOGUS "PRINCE."

Once when Alosha was taking his meal of water-mellon and bread on the sea-shore at the port, a curious-looking man came up and sat gaping at his food. Alosha invited him to share his food with him and the stranger accepted without any further ceremony: he ate with the appetite of one who had not seen any food for many days.

When Alosha asked the stranger who he was, he received such a reply: "I am prince Shakro, the son of a Caucasian nobleman from Tiflis I was employed as a cashier in a railway-station, where a friend stole all the money in the cash-box and ran off. I was told that he had been seen in Odessa; but several days' search gave me no results. I am pennjless and hungry."

"Why don't you report to the police?" Asked Alosha.

"The police are also on my track; I lived in a hotel where I did not pay my bills and in addition beat up some of the hotel servants and a gendarme; worse still, I am travelling on another man's passport."

Alosha found this argument reasonable and promised to help the "Prince"; he began saving from his meager earnings of 70 kopeks, but found it too impossible: "Prince" Shakro's appetite was insatiable.

Alosha pitied the "Prince," who used to tell him stories of his father's wealth and property in Tiflis, intimating that Alosha would be guaranteed a secure living in Tiflis as doorkeeper, gardener or watchman on his father's estate.

Seeing no ther way to help the "Prince", Alosha decided to walk all the way from Odessa to Tiflis (a distance of some 1500 miles) with him. After many adventures they reached Tiflis. On they way Alosha learned more of the character of his friend: he saw that he was not willing to get his living by fair means; that he would either steal or pretend some infirmity and beg alms.

In Tiflish the pseudo "Prince" disappeared—he left Alosha, seemingly for a minute, to enquire about his parents—and Alosha never again met up with him. Alosha was once more punished for his kind-heartedness—alone in the city, knowing no one, known by none. He went to the railway station and again became a porter.

HIS FIRST STORY.

Here he made the acquaintance of one of the employees, Koluzhni which developed into a close friendship. Koluzhni, it turned out, was a political exile, serving his term in Tiflis. Alosha used to visit with him every night and regale him with tales of his journeys. Once, when Alosha recited to him the tale of his experiences with the Gypsies in Bessarabia, Koluzhni shut him up in a room with a pen and paper and told him to write down exactly what he had related, just he had spoken; and threatened not to let him out till he had finished the task.

To please his friend and obtain his release, Alosha recorded his story.—"MAKAR CHUDRA."

The following day on the insistence of this same friend Alosha went to the office of the local newspaper, "Kavkaz," with his story. The editor of this paper read the manuscripts with great interest. When he finished he looked up at the beggarly-clad author and said: "This story is not signed. How shall we sign it."

After a minute's thought, Alosha replied, "Please sign it, 'Maxim Gorky'."

This was 1892. The story was printed and read with close attention. From then on he began contributing stories to various other magazines and papers under the pseudonym of "Iugid or "Khalamida."

In 1898 his stories were published in book-form making two volumes; they became very popular. He became more successful from day to day. He became famous throughout Russia; his works touched the hearts of the millions of Russia's suffering population, His language and style were accepted as having unusual artistic and literacy value; and in 1902 his name was proposed for the title of "Honorary Academician of Fine Letters." Owing to the opposition of the Czar, Nicholas the Second, however, he was not granted this honor.

ARRESTED AND INTERNED.

In 1905 he was arrested by the police and interned in the fortress of Petropavlovsk, to be released only in 1906, when the literary circles of Europe brought great pressure to bear on the Czarist government in protest against keeping such a great writer imprisoned. On his release he omigrated out to Italy, where he settled in Capri and started to contribute articles to a radical newspaper.

During the World War Alosha Peshkov, or Maxim Gorky, as he was now called, edited an anti-War newspaper. When the revolution broke out in Russ'a, he was on the side of the Bolsheviks. After the October Revolution Gorky back in Russia, was appointed Chairman for the "Society for the Promotion of the Welfare of Learned Men and Scient'sts.". During this time he began to show signs of passive opposition to the government policy, particularly towards "War Communism". At about this time too, he began suffering from lung-trouble and had to return to his old home in Capri. Here he continued writing books and articles for various journals.

Maxim Gorky, the writer, is a well of new and original ideas. His writings are so profuse, he has been dubbed the "printing machine". In his works he always promotes the cause of the suffering multitudes with whose life he is detailedly familiar.

RETURN TO RUSSIA.

With the end of "War Communism" in 1928, he returned to Russia, having seen his mistake in opposing Lenin's stand. Once arrived, he resumed his writing activities. A new school was estblished in Gorky's honour at the Moscow University, the School of Letters. He made one more trip to Italy, returning to the U. S. S. R. in 1929 to set up a permanent residence. In the Soviet Union he edits a number of literary magazines and newspapers, and heads various Societies.

It is almost impossible to keep count of Gorky's works, they are so numerous. The list of his writings includes short stories, tales, novels, dramas, memoirs, articles, essays. For a number of years the Moscow Art Theater has been staging his most popular play, "At the Botton". Quite recently two new dramas of his, "Egor Bulichev" and "Dostigaev" have been produced on the stages of some of Moscow's best theatres.

"MOTHER."

His book, "Mother", has been translated into almost all the important languages of the world and has moved the world's admiration. Among his best works are his novels, "The Case of Artemov", "The Life of Kalim Samgin", "In Russia", "The Confession", "Russian Tales", "My Universities", "The Beastly World", "Romantic", "Man", "My Childhood," and "Poetry about an Eagle."

Gorky is now 66 wears old, but still energetic and productive, continually adding works to the vast treasury of literautre he has created. His articles and stories continually appear in the leading newspapers and the most outstanding literary magazines. On his initiative and under his editing hand encyclopedia of "History of the Civil War in Russia," "History of the Factories of Russia", and "Famous People of the World", is teing completed.

In recognition of his invaluable services to the literary world the Moscow Art Theatre; Tverskaya, one of the most important of Moscow thoroughfares; the city he was born in, Nijni-Novgorod; and the Moscow Park of Rest and Culture,—have been renamed in his honour.

He loves children and passes hours in their midst whenever he can manage it. His favoured amusement is playing with his grandchildren, who live with him in Moscow.

GIANT MAY POLE

A Giant Maypole was borne through the crowd-lined streets of Berlin to the Square before the ex-Kaiser's Palace. The Pole, which is to figure in the May Day celebrations, is a silver fir. It was presented to Berlin by the State of Baden. It is 130 ft. high and weighs 9 tons. Photo shows the Giant Maypole being carried through the Lustgarten, Berlin. In the background is the Cathedral.

ROPE TRICK

An Irishman's Experience

Mr. C. I. O'Brien Dullon writes as follows to the "Spectator" of London from South Africa:—

Some thirty odd years ago I was serving at Johannesburg on the Railway Committee of the Intercolonial Council. The Secretary to the Commissioner of Railways and I more than once had witnessed together the Indian Rope Trick performer in the street known as Between the Chains, off the old Market Place. One day my friend brought his camera and took several photographs of the proceedings, including the rope trick. In the result neither the rope nor the boy were visible on the films though the surroundings with the upturned faces of the crowd were faithfully portrayed. The guara tree trick was on the other hand sufficiently reproduced. The light was excellent; the rope was a roughly twisted grass affair of a thickness rather greater than that of an ordinary clothes line, and the boy appeared to climb up some 12 feet before he vanished.

So far as I remember, neither of us thought more of our experience than that extraordinary things of this sort might ordinarily be expected to come from the East, the cradle of older and possibly wiser civilisations than ours. And our explanation of the Rope Trick was just mass hypnotism of a subtle yet powerful kind. The guara tree trick may be merely sleight-of-hand, but most cleverly done.

£1,400 FOR TWO STAMPS

British North American Rarities

The popularity of rare stamps of the British North American Colonies was demonstrated at the sale in mail week of the Hind collection at Harmer's New Bond Street Galleries. A supurb mint horizontal pair of the 12d. Canada (1851) attracted keen bidding and was finally knocked down for the record price of £1,400, says "The Times." An exceptional unused block of 36 of the 1840 Penny Black with the letters "V R" engraved in the upper corners, and originally intended for official postage, realized £325.

A Newfoundland air mail stamp, prepared for the abortive flight to Halifax, N.S., as recently as 1921, in a block of four showing the overprint inverted, made £500 while £460 was paid for an immaculate pair of the 1s. stamp of Nova Scotia (1851) in the scarce cold violet colour, used on an envelop with the 6d. yellow--green to make up the 1s. 6d. letter rate to India. An unused copy of the same stamp in the purple shade fetched £110.

Included in the sale were also stamps of the British Possessions in Europe, among which the most notable prices were £48 for a mint copy of the "no value" error of Gibraltar, and £65 for superb corner-block, mint and well centred, of that twentieth century rarity the 10s. Malta with Multiple C.A. watermark.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

TESTAMENT OF BEAUTY

INTRODUCTION TO "THE TESTAMENT OF BEAUY." By Prof. T. K. Tukol with a Foreword by Principal E. A. Wodehouse. The International Book Service. Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4.

"The Testament of Beauty" is Bridges' crowning achievement. It is a song on life and art and a system of aesthetics woven with contemporary information about science and evolution. Prof. T. K. Tukol of Fergusson College has written this Introduction primarily for students, who are reading "The Testament of Beauty" for their examination. It is much more than a mere student's guide, that opprobrious catalogue of questions and answers which our students commit to memory for the purposes of examination. Here is an illuminating and helpful criticism of a difficult author written in a style worthy of the great poet whose imagery, so full of light and shaade, is sympathetically dealt with in the eloquent pages of our critic. The main conception of the identity of beauty with truth and love is very clearly developed. The various aspects of the poem are very ably dealt with in the detailed summaries of the arguments contained in all the four books of the poem. The Introduction is a statement of the "shining value of spirit," that the beautiful reveals itself only to the imagination and heart. Man is made to love beauty and create it because he is made in the image of God. In short Man is a "true poem." The theory of Robert Bridges that "beauty is an aesthetic experience" is explained in the light of Crocey's phrase "intuition—expression." To have an intuition is to express.

"And every divination of Nature
or reach of Art
is nearer attainment to the divine plenitude
of understanding and in moments of Vision
their unseen company is the breath of life."

We are told that to Bridges "beauty is not only absolute but is universal." Nature is "inexhaustible of beauty." The "urgence" for music which is the divine voice of nature is deeply seated even in birds," the song that was in the heart.

"alike of Sophocles and the sick heart of Keats." Thus from page to page of musical ecstacy and rare gems of truth and beauty we are made acquainted with Bridges, for which we must thank Prof. Tukol. We do wish that for the general reader the brochure was a bit longer.

R. V.

GOOD-BYE, 'CITY OF PARADOX'

A Valedictory Tribute To Bombay.

BY "ANON"

Good-bye, you City of lovely paradox, I am going home. I am going back to good old Delhi, a mere village, so you say with your enormous population. O! Bombay, don't you sometimes despair of your ever-increasing population and the pitiable overcrowding it causes? You say you are a big city. Maybe you are right. But half of your population, it seems, sleeps on the pavements.

SODA FOUNTAIN?

Good-bye, Bombay! I will never forget your wonderful sights. Your Taj Mahal Hotel overawed me with its staggering line of sleek limousines before it and the magnificent Soda Fountain within. I was—I am always—intrigued by the name itself—Soda Fountain—where the only soda consumed, it seems, is with enormous quantities of whisky. Why do you call it a soda-fountain? Or, for that matter, why have you named the hotel after the Taj—that quiet, snow-white, sweetly sad and exquisitely haunting monument to the love of a monarch? It seems like cruel irony. But then you 'are' a city of paradox.

THE HARBOUR.

Or can I ever forget my first view of your magnificent harbour with its host of huge steamers lying side by side with the slow-moving but picturesque sailing ships—craft of a bygone age, the age of Sindbad and Ullysses? I went and watched the arrival of the English mail steamer at your famous Ballard Pier. The scene was most interesting as the giant liner discharged its human cargo—students returning from foreign universities with beaming faces, oblivious of the unemployment that awaited them; bureaucrats crowned in the "service" of India returning after a hard-earned rest in England; tourists—mostly English and American out-of-job journalists—on their first visit to India with inquisitive eyes searching for naked fakirs and snake charmers, heavily bejewelled Rajahs and their gold and silver canopied carriages. They might as well have been expecting an array of elephants to convey them from the docks. Isn't it wonderful, that all these people should have their first glimpse of India on your shores?

AN ENIGMA.

It would be still more wonderful if these tourists and these bureaucrats were made to land at a place smaller, poorer and dirtier than you are. Then they would see the real India and understand it instead of being puzzled by the paradox that you are. And it is not their fault, Bombay, but yours. Your contrasts bewilder them. As the steamer comes in view of your wonderful sky-line majestically draped in tropical sunshine, the sight disappoints them. This is no land of temples and mosques, they say. The only temple they can see in the foreground is one built in Roman traditions of architecture and meant to serve as a monument indicative of British supremacy over India—commonly known as the Gateway of India. Behind it rises the six-storeyed pile of the Taj Mahal Hotel, and the lofty buildings of the Fort area, with slender chimneys of cotton mills in the background—temples all, dedicated to the worship of the God of the Twentieth Century—Mammon.

THE OTHER SIDE.

If that was all, you would not be a paradox, Bombay. But there is another and truer aspect of your life. And, it is only when the visitor sees it, that he realizes that you are a city of paradox. The beggars in your streets, the incredible poverty and filth in your slums, the dark airless cells where more than half of your population dwells and the jumbled up humanity trying to sleep on your pavements—these when seen with the prosperity of your business-quarters, the gaiety and frivolity of your hotels and restaurants and the grandeur of the palace-like residences of your idle rich make you a city of contrasts.

SHAN'T FORGET YOU.

Good-bye, Bombay, the City of Cinemas, evening newspapers and restaurants. I am going back to a good old city, where newspapers come out only in the morning, where cinemas are places for occasional entertainment and not places of worship (of screen gods and goddesses); where we are still old-fashioned enough to eat at home; and where restaurants are places to eat and drink, when the wife is away, or the cook is on leave; and not stores for the purchase of all kinds of things from razor-blades and soap to castor-oil and candles. No, Bombay, I shan't forget your restaurants—nor the indigestion that they gave me. I won't forget your shops either. I was duly impressed by your Svadeshi Stores, particularly the one where ladies-in-charge reconcile with exquisite harmony Svadeshi salesmanship with Bideshi coiffure and tollette. Am I much wrong, then, in calling you a paradox city?

And, now I must leave you, Bombay, with all your charms and contrasts. You have shown me things I had never seen before and there are aspects of your life—good and bad—with which I was yet unfamiliar. I am not at all happy at the prospect of leaving you, Bombay. For you are not a bad old city, after all.

A pen and ink sketch of Dr. M.A. Ansari, President of the Congress Parliamentary Board, by the well-known cartoonist "Radha".

SOME GUJARATI BOOKS

SHA MATE," by Harbhai of the Dakshinamurti Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Bhavnagar.

This little book contains forty-two problems of the workings of the human mind and their solution in the light of the new methods pursued by psychologists or rather psychoanalysts. The outward and conscious working of the mind is something entirely different from the working of the sub-conscious self: the depths of that self are too deep to be probed, and unless that is successfully done, the apparent inconsistencies in the action and workings of an individual—boy or man, girl or woman—would remain un-understable and unexplainable. New light or "flash light," as the author says, is being thrown on the question by scientists and the forty-two every day incidents narrated in the form of simple stories, all bear on that subject, and try to explain as to "why" ("Sha Mate") the persons referred to there in act in a particular manner. This book is an interesting departure in Gujarati literature, from the established vogue of story telling.

(1) "PRATIMAO," (2) "VANTHELAO and BIJI NATIKAO," by Zaverchand Meghani.

Pratimao or "Images" consists of nine stories. The inspiration came from cinema films and the author calls "Directors" of film land, interpreters of art lying concealed in film stories. Apart from their film-picture aspect, these nine stories put vividly before the writer the several interesting incidents giving rise to them. The first story, "The sin of the mother," for instance, is an inimitably vivid picture of a young woman being robbed of her chastity and becoming a fallen woman still retaining her mother's affection for her first and only born son, undiminished through cruel ordeals of life. The second book contains three playlets which are being tried to be cast in a new style also. The old fashioned provision of heroes and heroines of virtuous heroes contrasted with villains, is being done away with and manuals for acting suitable to amateur performers are being furnished. Here, too, the inspiration has come from the cinema show. The playlets are, all the same, very well written and invite perusal.

"BHUT KALNA PADCHHAYA," Part I, by Gunvantrai Acharya.

Eleven galloping stories throwing bright light on the romantic life of mediaval Kathiawad, this is how we sum up our opinion of Mr. Acharya's composition. There is a back-ground of Robin Hood ways here, which certainly makes for interesting reading. The work fully serves its purpose: preservation in print the spirit of old Kathiawad.

"Hemchandracharya," by Motichand Girdhar Kapadia.

Hemchandra Acharya, a towering Jain ascetic of old Gujarat, was a versatile genius and his life is bound to be of great value to Gujarati scholars. Dr. Butler had, so far back as A.D. 1889, published a scholarly article on him in German, the result of great research. Mr. Kapadia, when he came to know of it, got it translated into English and from that version has produced the present book. He worked on it while in jail. By means of notes and citation of original authorities, the work is made very useful and everything that is known about him till now is sure to be found here.

"JALIANWALLA," by Darshak.

The Jalianwalla tragedy, the shooting by General Dyer of men and women and children who had innocently gathered for the Baisakhi Fair at Amritsar, fifteen years ago, has passed into a historical incident now. The various events that happened before, during and after that lamentable affair have figured in the different reports made by the more than one Committee of Inquiry appointed to find out the truth as to the shooting. These events have been cast in the form of a drama in this book, and the dialogues in the twenty scenes presented to the reader raise up a most painful spectacle of that sad chapter in the recent history of British India.

THE INDIAN VILLAGE

"ASODA" (Marathi) by Dayatraya Ganesh Kale (Malav Sahitya, Indore).

This booklet contains an economic servey of a rich village called Asoda in East Khandesh. Mr. Kale's object in writing this booklet is to place before the public the condition of villagers with a view to find out ways and means to improve it.

Mr. Kale begans with a few extracts from Mahatmaji's letter to Lord Irwin in support of the conclusions drawn by him. He has collected the necessary figures of population, land under cultivation, cattle, annual income and expenditure. According to him the villager's daily income on an average comes only to As. 2 and he is thus forced by circumstances to lead a very sad life. He is always under the thumb of the Sowcar.

India is a land of villages. Roughly there are over 7 lakhs of villages in India and the condition most villagers is miserable. Unless the right sort of propaganda is carried on in the villages and the villagers' condition—economic, social and educational—improved India will hardly be able to make any appreciable progress towards the attainment of her goal.

The Stenogdapher, edited by S. K. Ghose, 1/A. Heysham Row, Calcutta.

The Stenographer is the latest addition to Indian periodicals. It is edited by S. K. Ghose and is the official organ of the All-India Institute of Stenographers. It is issued bi-monthly. The magazine will strive to improve the lot of the average stenographer in all possible ways.

In addition to the present features a page or two or even more in shorthand script, perferably with transcription side by side, will certainly enhance the usefulness of the magazine.

VISVA-BHARATI NEWS

Tagore Jyanti Number

The Tagore Birth-day number of "Visva-Bharati News" contains two beautiful poems by the poet, philosopher. One is a poem on Boro-Budur, the great Buddhist "Stupa" built on the island of Java. It is a beautiful piece in the best traditions of Tagore poetry and the closing stanza is an incomparable rendering of the toils and futility of modern materialistic life. "Man to-day has no peace——," says the poet and concludes:—

And now is the time when he must come
Groping at last to the sacred silence
Which stands still in the midst of surging centuries of noise,
Till he feels assured,
That in an immeasurable Love
Dwells the final meaning of Freedom
Whose prayer is—"Let Buddha be my refuge."

Besides this poem which alone is sufficient to lend distinction to any journal, this issue contains a long article by the poet on "Man" and reproductions from his diary written in 1926 when his father visited him in England.

K. A. A.

MARATHI SHORT STORIES

"KUNJ-VIKAS" (Marathi) by Mrs. Anandibai Shirke, published by P. N Misal, Balasamitra Office, Malvan (Ratnagiri) price Re. 1/8.

This is a collection of twelve short stories contributed by Mrs. Shirke from time to time to various Marathi magazines.

Short story writing is now-a-days gaining popularity in Marathi, but unfortunately the general tendency of the writers is to present more translations of stories from foreign languages. Often such translations are defective. Indian conditions and customs are quite different from those in foreign country. While translating, little attention is paid to these and various other aspects, with the result that the stories prove hardly of any interest to those for whom they are written.

Mrs. Anandibai Shirke's stories are original. The subjects selected are quite familiar to Indian women. They all deal with the social problems of the day. The style is quite homely and the language is very simple. Special mention deserves to be made of "Tea Party", "Vatsavitri", "Boycott on Bangles" and "Haritalika".

Prof. Vamanrao Joshi the well-known and popular Marathi writer, in his very ably written preface, critically examines the various aspects of the stories.

The volume, on the whole, provides delightful deading and deserves to be read by every woman and girl knowing the language.

"Strino Shangar"

In the review of the above publication that appeared in our issue of May 20, it was mentioned that the book was published by Messrs. Tripathi, book-sellers. The book is published by the author herself, Miss G. H. Nariman, Daday Terrace, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

"Vyayam—Kshetra va Shrimant Maharaj Saheb": Published by Shet Hiralal Chhaganlal Modi of Baroda:

This is a book written by Rajaratna Prof. Manikrao, the well-known physical culturist of Baroda. It contains an interesting and instructive account of the activities of the members of the royal family and some institutions of Baroda in the field of physical culture and the various Indian games and sports. It is profusely illustrated with the exclusive photos of their Highnesses the Maharaja Saheb and Maharani Saheb of Baroda and other members of the royal family. Some parts of the book, which narrate the history of the steps which the Baroda State has been taking for the last hundred years and more for the maintenance of champion wrestlers and through them for the systematisation and development of the art of wrestling and the allied art of massage, are well worth a careful perusal. All things things considered, the book deserves an honoured place in the library of books on physical culture and other connected topics.

L.B.B.

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Modern Indian Art—Has Great Future — Possibilities Unexamined — Exhibition In London—Lord Brabourne's Appeal — Sir Phiroze Sethna's Timely Reminder

Art Notes ... And Events

—The New Outlook In Swadeshi —Syt. Munshi's Communication —Mr. Frydman's Helpful Suggestion — Canadian Artist — And, Madras Musician Visit Bombay.

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Modern Indian art tendencies reveal more than the promise for the great future which it awaits. But it has been mostly side tracked by literary discussions, sentimental rhetoric and romantic revivalism which distract attendtion and minimise its permanent values. Indian art, like India, has been more often written about and discussed than seen.

INDISCRIMINATE WORSHIP

Its possibilities are practically left unexamined by those whose indiscriminate worship of the past leave them little scope to think of the present and still less of the future of Indian art.

The interpretation of India's past achievements in art has been often twisted to suit the philosophic, iconographic and literary doctrines of a super-imposed are "revival." It has seldom been analysed for its arts values. Consequently it is not at all surprising that the general impression about present-day art in India, of those guided by literary doctrines, taboos and appreciations is of art almost wholly derivative, neither original nor free. It alternates between the skilled crafts manship which imitates the past or the clever mannerisms which imitate the technical superficialities of the West.

LOGICAL RESULT

This is inevitable. For it is the logical consequence of the literary and pseudo philosophic doctrines of revival which with incredible simplicity divided the artistic heritage of India as solely "spiritual" and "religious" and the artistic heritage of the West as wholly "material" and "secular." They reduced appreciation of art to the dead level of a routine formula. Everything, every object of Indian art, in the past was, as a matter of course, "unique" and spiriaual and opinion was led to identify "symbols" and "conventions" and mysticism" rather than to understand specific artistic significance.

NOT STERILIZED ART

Stock phrases of art appreciation and criticism evoked stock responses towards the pictures which were produced with amazing rapidity. The artist was expected to produce stencilized art. That was what shortsighted scholarship demanded. The demand was met with the requisite stock supply. Fortunately, the super-imposed, unnatural and devitalised "revival" is now ebbing. And, artists in India are beginning to claim greater freedom and vitality for their art. They have no inclination to overlook the past.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ARTISTS

But they have no intention either to be tied down, hand and fact, to the literary doctrines and technical conventions, of the past. They are eager to divert attention from the literary doctrines to the impartial inspection of the works of art. The exhibition of modern Indian art in London which the India Society has decided to arrange provides them with the rare opportunity.

AWAKEN WIDE INTEREST IN INDIAN ART

Lord Brabourne, patron of the Regional Committee entrusted with the collection and selection of exhibits from Western India has justly made an appeal for prompt response to the financial needs of the Regional Committee He says:—

"I can strongly recommend this Exhibition to the attention not only of the public of Bombay, but also of our neighbours the Indian Princes who have so often given us munificient help in similar causes I am sure the Princes and public alike will recognise that this Exhibition of Indian pictures and sculptures should do much to awaken the interest of the British public in India and her art, and indeed it may be hoped that the Exhibition will attract the attention of visitors from the Continent of Europe also."

Syt. K. Swamy the skilled "Bansari" player was appreciated widely by music lovers in the city. He has now left for the South.

THE OPPORTUNE REMINDER

Sir Phiroze Sethna Chairman of the Regional Committee has also offered an opportune reminder to all those in Western India interested in the advancement of Indian Art. He observes:—

"The issue therefore is of great importance to Bombay, both artistically and industrially and the value of the efforts which Bombay has made to promote Art in India for the last 50 years and more is bound to be estimated to some extent by the effect which this exhibition makes upon public opinion in London. It is no exaggeration to say that after many years of what may be termed a general ebb so far as Indian Art is concerned, the tide is turning.

THE UTMOST

Everyone who is interested in art should do his utmost to make the most of this favourable moment which is not likely to recur for a long time Bombay possesses Architects, Sculptors and Painters whose work may well be exhibited along with that of any other province in India. But in order to exhibit this work in the most effective and representative manner overseas, funds are very urgently needed for payment of freight to and fro, insurance and other expenses."

Sir Phiroze does not exaggerate. The response both rom the artist and the art loving public in Western India must be prompt and effective.

UNNECESSARY COMMUNICATION

Sjt. K M Munshi's communication to the press about what is with strange persistence still called the new "definition" of Swadeshi is rather disappointing.

It is so much like the unnecessary communications which we often obtain from the "eminent" and which more often than not leads to confusing controversy rather than to purposive discussion. Syt. Munshi attempts to examine the "material issue" in the "religious significance" of the new "definition."

AMBIGUOUS DICTA.

I do not know why Syt. Munshi thinks that the new "definition" places large industries "beyond the pale of Swadeshi." The All-India Swadeshi Sangh, the only institution meant to be guided and benefitted by Mahatma's Gandhi's suggested change in the outlook of Swadeshi and in the direction of the activities of Swadeshi workers, has hitherto remained non-committal if not altogether silent. In the meantime, new definitions of Swadeshi continue to arrive.

THE DECLINE UNEXAMINED.

But Syt. Munshi, like Syt. Suba Rao does confess that there has been a set-back in Swadeshi. Only, he does not attempt the analysis of the causes of the decline Syt. Suba Rao attempted. If he did, he would have given us ideas more practically helpful.

Contrast this communication with the one from Mr. Maurice Frydman, published in the last number of the "Swadeshi." He says:—

"In planning the economic and industrial development of this country, we have to take care not to follow the example of the West that has proved disastrous in Europe and America and will be still more disastrous in India."

"MARVELLOUS ARTISTIC SENSE."

And, he adds:—

"The golden age of Indian prosperity coincided with the splendid development of individual craftsmanship. The craftsmen worked at home, with their families; and their joint products had been sufficient not only to provide for the needs of their vast motherland, but also for the voluminous export to countries less civilized at that time. Although, the crafts have dwindled down when the industrial revolution came into the world, the Indian has not lost the qualities needed for the creation of a fine craftsmen class, he likes to work at home with his family; he is eager to transmit to his children all his skill; he has an acute sense of perfection and a deeply ingrained professional integrity; his artistic sense is simply marvellous and the infallibility of his taste astounding.

HELP HIM.

Bring raw materials to his doors — give him the proper tools and instructions — take away from him the care of marketing the surplus of his products—give him a fair price for his work, he will be materially completely happy."

His examination of the Khaddar Movement ends with the long over-due warning He concludes:—

M. Ducas diplomat and author working on a book of a World tour sketched by Mr. Georges Loun.

"On the other hand the movement (Khaddar) became overmanned and top-heavy which decreased still more the actual income of the average spinner."

CONFLICTING DEFINITIONS.

If only Swadeshi workers and those who influence their ideas and activities could be persuaded to make the movement less mandatory and more informative, educative and practically helpful there would be little need for the unnecessary conflict in definitions of Swadeshi. Moreover, the attention hitherto concentrated on Swadeshi material should now be directed more persistently towards Swadeshi designs, technical resources and efficiency.

CANADIAN ARTIST.

Mr. Georges Lonn, a young and well-known artist from Canada is touring India to know and study and depict the country, its people and its manifold artistic wealth. Mr. Lonn has been, as he says, devoted to India. India has been for years his pet ambition. The pictures, portrait studies, reproduced here will give the readers some idea of his distinct abilities.

THE MUSICIAN FROM MADRAS.

Mr. K.N. Swamy of Travancore visited Bombay last week. His skill on the flute ("Bansari") is not mechanical. He plays it with feeling restraint. He has a clear style—not usual with Indian instrumentalists. Mr. Swamy has toured all over India and has been the recipient of keen appreciation from most of the rulers of Indian States and eminent men of all-India fame. After visiting some of the Indian States, Mr. Swamy intends visiting Europe and the Continent not only to expound his art to the people there but also to make a comparative study of music in those countries.

(Continued from Col. 7)

competenc. It would be as impossible for the Academy as for a free library to have a collection exclusively of masterpieces. There are not enough geniuses to fill the walls or the shelves.

Its critics sometimes talk as though the Academy played down to the public. I doubt this It set out with lofty ideals in the eighteenth century, as is shown by one of the first resolutions that its members passed to the effect that at its exhibitions "no needlework, arificial flowers, cut paper, shell-work or any such bauble should be admitted." It has lived up to these ideals ever since.

It might, perhaps, have been better; but it might also have been a great deal worse. It has at least served a useful purpose in giving the young something solid, comfortable and established against which year after year they can rebel.

Mr. Georges Loun is in Bombay studying its men and affairs and depicting its picturesque environment.

ART GIFT TO THE SCHOOLS

Pictorial Record Of Present-Day America

Three especially striking rooms in New Deal Washington are in the Treasury Department. From the dark corridor a visitor steps into this surprising suite whose tall walls are bright with pictures. Every inch from chair rail to ceiling is filled with pictures; big oil paintings, etchings, paintings on cloth, pencil sketches, ink sketches, water-colours, lithographs, designs for murals. Paintings are stacked against the desks and the walls, and there are piles of unmounted canvases.

These three rooms are the headquarters of the Public Works of Art Project. From this centre have gone the suggestions and authorizations which have employed more than 2,500 artists throughout the United States. At the moment the United States Treasury thus houses the art treasures produced by a four months' emergency programme which probably enlisted one of the largest armies of artists ever assembled on one payroll. Soon, possibly early this week, this store-house of paintings will be moved to the Corcoran Gallery, where 1,000 pieces will go on exhibit for a month.

The PAWP is of much educational concern because more than half of the bright harvest is destined for American schools, libraries, colleges and universities. The ill wind of depression has given our public institutions a windfall of high-class art that could hardly have been acquired during a prosperous period. It is estimated that more than 7,000 works have been created.

PWAP employed its first unemployed artist on Dec. 9. All that Washington headquarters asked was that the artists paint the American scene. The product of this artist army is, of course, public property. Paintings, etchings and murals all go into public buildings. Requests from public authorities were welcomed.

Edward Bruce, an artist, directed this first nation-wide mustering of artists in public service.

"Much of this art is going into the schools," Mr. Bruce said, "because our schools should be filled with good pictures. Children should grow up realizing that there is nothing snobbish or remote or mysterious about art. They should learn to think of it as a record of life around them."

A growing shelf of loose-leaf record books in Mr. Bruce's office contain the photographs of the paintings or preliminary sketches, the name of the artist and the public building for which the work is being done. In Pittsburgh, for example, PWAP artists are preparing a series of illustrations of the course of studies offered in the public schools. The drawings include such scenes as the foundry, the swimming pool basketball and carpentry.

ART PIECES FOR SCHOOLS

Three New York high schools will receive murals, Brooklyn Technical, De Witt Clinton and Washington Irving, and twenty-seven will receive sculpture. Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, will have a wood carving of the famous educator for which the school is named, with the quotation: "War is so brutish that it becomes beasts rather than men—it stops the course of all justice and honesty."

Uncle Sam's new "niversity in the woods," the C-C-C, has not been overlooked by the artists on relief stipends. They have made numerous records of camp activities, from peeling spuds and washing floors to toppling trees.

If the work already in view is any indication, the exhibit at the Corcoran will be one of the most thrilling art exhibits in many years. It will be short on flowers in vases, but it will be long on America as it lives and looks in 1934; its slums, farms, schools and school children, cotton fields, unemployed, industries, history, wild flowers, suburbs, stores, roads, streets, jails, people.

The Royal Academy
Age Of Art Retrogression

BALANCED JUDGMENT

It is not very long since the opening of the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy was looked forward to joyfully by the young and ardent. Not that they liked the Royal Academy. They thought of it, on the contrary, in much the same terms as those in which a modern Bolshevik thinks of the bourgeoisie. It was the last fortress of respectability in art, the last barrier in the way of artistic progress. The young looked forward eagerly to the opening of the exhibition merely because it would give them one more chance of firing into the whites of the eyes of the enemy.

One would almost have thought while listening to some of these young critics that, if only the Academy could be got out of the way, England would suddenly teem with artistic genius—that it was largely the existence of the Academy that turned an English artist into a Marcus Stone instead of into a Manet and gave the world a James-Sant "Soul's Awakening" instead of a Degas ballet-girl, writes Mr. Robert Lynd in the "News Chronicle."

I doubt myself whether the Academy ever did very much harm. In some of the pictures exhibited it certainly reflected the taste of a public that had no very subtle appreciation of pictures. It hung its walls with a reasonable number of anecdotes in paint. It did not disdain a simple representation of a pretty little girl fondling a St. Bernard dog. Highland cattle were welcomed just because they were Highland cattle. The same old landscape was served up by the same old painter year after year.

The Academy can hardly be blamed for this, however. The pictures, on the whole, were the pictures that the painters wanted to paint and that the public wanted to buy, if it wanted to buy any pictures at all. The Academicians for the most part genuinely shared the tastes of their time and, if they are to be blamed, it can only be for not having more advanced tastes.

NOT THEIR NATURE.

Theoretically, it would be a magnificent thing if an Academy could educate the public taste to appreciate genius, not only when it is expressed in traditional or popular forms, but when it is expressed in novel and starting forms. It is not in the nature of academies to do so, however. Academicians find it almost as difficult as anybody else to distinguish between innovations of genius and innovations with a bogus appearance of genius. Hence they shrink from welcoming the new genius too readily for fear lest it be discovered in a few years' time that what they welcomed as only the new rubbish.

The Academy is less academic in its attitude to new art to-day than it used to be; but I doubt if it will ever be the headquarters of the latest revolutionists in painting and sculpture. One might as well expect the House of Lords suddenly to become enthusiastic over the dictatorship of the proleariat. The division between the Right and the Left is as deep in the arts as in politics; and to the Right, the Left seems not only Left but wrong. And the situation is even more difficult in the arts than in politics, because while in politics (as in science) progress seems almost natural progress in the arts is a very rare thing. In the arts one can be sure, not of progress, but of change, and it is as likely as not that the change will be a change for the worse. There are fashions in the arts as in clothes, and it would be absurd to hail every latest fashion as a permanently important advance on its predecessors.

PERMANENT VALUE.

If the Academy had opened its arms to all the artistic innovations of the present century, is it certain that posterity would commend its wisdom a hundred years hence? I have no doubt that it is a good thing for the younger generation to experiment with new methods, but it is possible that a later generation will decide that most of the twentieth century experiments—in Futurism, Vorticism, Post-Impressionism Cubism, Negroism, and so forth—were of greater temporary interest than turn out to have been an age of artistic retrogression. Its literature, its music, its painting—when regarded against the background of the centuries—may be seen to be a very thin expression of the imagination of mankind in comparison with the literature, music and painting of other ages.

There has probably never been a deeper gulf between popular art and what may be called highbrow art than at the present day. To the ordinary citizen many of the most highly-praised works of contemporary art are either repellent or meaningless. He is invited to admire poetry that gives no pleasure to the imagination, music that gives no pleasure to the ear and pictures that give no pleasure to the eye. Confronted with them he feels like a man sitting down to solve a cross-word puzzle in which it is impossible to guess a single clue unless one is a member of a secret society. Anti-popular art of this kind has never been so widely indulged in and celebrated in any other age. The new has always had its quarrel with the old, but the ordinary intelligent public usually found the new within its comprehension even it was beyond its liking. To-day, in the presence of some acclaimed modern masters it neither likes nor understands. In such circumstances an Academy does well to suspend its judgment.

ITS FUNCTION.

It is the function of the Academy, it seems to me, not to encourage every new fashion in art but to encourage the public to enjoy looking at pictures. It is obviously its duty to try to attract the greatest pictures of the year to its exhibition; but there are very few great pictures painted in any single year in England, and the vast majority of the thousand or so pictures exhibited at the Academy cannot be expected to rise above the level of

(Continued in col. 4)

Mr. P. Chu, President of the Rotary Club of Shanghai and prominent Banker sketched by Mr. G. Loun.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Do you allow your wife to have the last word."

"She hasn't come to it yet."

* * * *

"I suppose you have a pergola in your garden?" asked the guest.

"Not now," replied Mrs Newrich. "It barked at the tradesmen and I had to get rid of it."

* * * *

Week-End Guest (on Wednesday): "Really, old chap, I haven't the nerve to impose upon your hospitality longer. Could I ask you for a bottle of nerve tonic?"

* * * *

The terrible child watched the visitor sipping his tea for a few minutes, and then protested.

"Mr. Smith drinks just like anybody else," he bawled. "Not like a fish at all!"

* * * *

Mrs. Gordon rushed into the house in a state of great alarm.

"Tammas, Tammas!" she exclaimed, "there's a cow 'n the garden."

"Dinna stand there wastin' valuable time" replied Tammas. "Get back and milk it before it gets out."

* * * *

"That milkman of ours seems to be getting all mixed up in his deliveries."

"Doesn't he leave the right amount?"

"Oh, it's not the milk, dear; but three times this week he's delivered the wrong husband."

* * * *

Lecturer (in village hall): "Now you all know what a molecule is——"

Chairman (interrupting): "Most of us do. But perhaps you'd explain, for the benefit of those who have never been up in one."

* * * *

He leaped gaily up the front steps, flowers under one arm, a box of chocolates under the other. At the door he was confronted by her little brother.

"Hullo, Johnny!"

"Hullo!"

"Sister expecting me"

"Yes."

"How do you know?"

"She's gone out."

"You don't seem to realize on which side your bread is buttered."

"What does it matter? I eat both sides.'"

* * * *

"What is your gross income?"

"I have no gross income."

"No income at all?"

"No gross income. I have a net income. I'm in the fish business."

* * * *

"Has George matriculated yet!" was the question put to Mrs. Newly-Rich, with a son at a famous public school.

"Oh, no," came the reply. "He's not at all that sort of boy."

* * * *

Husband (as burglars are heard downstairs): "Sh-h, dear! This is going to be a battle of brains."

Wife: "How brave of you, dear, to go unarmed."

"Now that we have nothing to eat our only problem is how to enjoy our leisure."

(Courtesy: "Commonsense," New York.)

Mrs. White: "I can't understand why you don't get on with your husband. He's all right in his way."

Mrs. Brown: "Yes; but he's always in mine."

* * * *

The little daughter came back from Sunday school with an illustrated card in her hand.

"What's that you have there, little one" she was asked.

"Oh," said the child, "just an ad about heaven."

* * * *

Jealous Fiance: "Why didn't you introduce that fellow to me?"

Girl: "Dearest, I couldn't; I've forgotten his name."

"Then why did you call him 'darling'"

"I've just told you—I've forgotten his name"

* * * *

One day the henpecked husband said to his wife: "I had a queer dream last night—that some man was running off with you.

"And what did you say to him?" asked his wife.

"Oh, I just told him to take his time."

* * * *

A Clergyman invited a workman to attend his church. The reply was: 'No, guv'nor, I've no use for the Church. Only twice I've been, once when they threw water over me, and a second time when they threw confetti over me."

"And I suppose," retorted the clergyman, "the next time will be when they throw dirt over you!"

* * * *

A resident in a street undergoing repairs protested about a pile of broken paving outside his front gate.

"Can't you take this away" he asked one of the men on the job, a good-natured Irishman.

"Where will I take it?" asked the Irishman. Whereupon the man told him clearly and forcefully.

"Hadn't I better take it to Heaven," was the reply. "It would be more out of your way there."

* * * *

Golfer (to partner in foursome): "What was the matter with you at the sixth and seventh? You went all to pieces. If you hadn't recovered so wonderfully, we'd have lost for a cert."

Partner: "Well, it suddenly struck me that I was to have been married to-day, but when I remembered I'd nothing, fixed for next Wednesday I felt O. K. again."

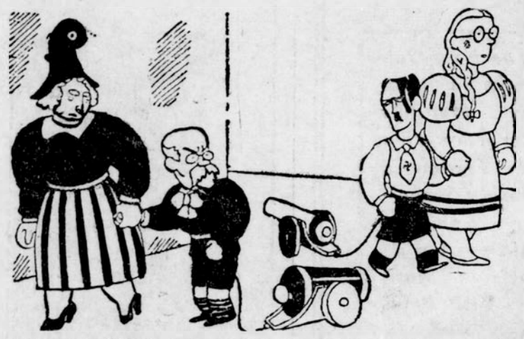
* * * *

An old negro had just paid the last instalment on a small farm when the realtor who sold it said: "Well, Uncle Joe, I will make you a deed to the farm now since it has been paid for."

"Boss," the old darky replied, "if it am all de same to you I had much rather you would give me a mortgage to de place."

The realtor, somewhat surprised, said, "Uncle Joe, you don't seem to know the difference between a mortgage and a deed."

"Well, maybe not," said Uncle Joe reminiscently, "but I owned a small farm once to which I had a deed and de Fust National Bank had a mortgage and de bank got de farm."—Forbes Magazine.



Marianne: "Don't cry, darling, I'll get you a bigger one." (R. Dubose in "Monde," Paris.)

"Smith and Robinson had a terrible row at the club last night"

"Great Scot! I understood they were inseparable chums."

"And you're not far wrong. It took six of us to separate them."

* * * *

It was Timothy's first day at school. He walked up to the teacher's desk and announced, "I ain't got no pencil."

Shocked at his expression, the teacher exclaimed, "I have no pencil!"

A sympathetic look crossed the small boy's face, and he replied, "You ain't either? Well, we're both in the same fix, ain't we?"

* * * *

A man slipped on the top stair of the Tube escalator and started sliding to the bottom. Half-way down he collided with a woman, knocking her off her feet, and the two continued the journey together.

After they had reached the bottom, the woman, still dazed, continued to sit on the man's chest. Looking up at her, he said politely "Madam, I'm sorry, but this is as far as I go."

* * * *

A very fussy diner entered a restaurant.

"Now, waiter, I want a nice chop," he said. "I want you to give my complements to the chef and ask him to pick out one of the best. I want there to be a little fat on one side. I don't want the chop to be underdone, nor do I want it to be burnt. I want it just right, with plenty of gravy. Now, you'll tell your chef exactly what I require, won't you?"

"Certainly, sir," said the waiter, whereupon he shouted down the speaking-tube that connected with the lower regions: "One chop Joe."

"How did you happen to become a chiropodist" he was asked.

"Oh," he replied, "I was always at the foot of my class at school, so just naturally drifted into this profession."

* * * *

"I had an argument with a chap yesterday—perhaps you can settle it. What is the plural of gladdioli—is it gladiolas or gladiolus?"

"I'm afraid I can't tell you—you see, I've never had more than one come up!"

* * * *

An old woman underwent an operation. When consciousness returned, she was asked how she had felt under chloroform.

"It was beautiful—just splendid. I thought I was in Heaven—till I saw the doctor."

* * * *

After a stern chase the policeman had run his man to earth in a lane that was coated with inches of liquid mud. Here the suspect showed fight, and before the policeman had time to draw his truncheon the struggle developed into a wrestling match. They struggled fiercely until the prisoner tripped and fell heavily into a pool of muddy water, with the officer on top of him.

A slight tap on the head with the policeman's truncheon put the man in a more amiable frame of mind, and he allowed the handcuffs to be slipped on his wrists.

On their way to the police-station, the captor, rather irritably, drew the prisoner's attention to the indescribable state of his new uniform.

The prisoner gazed at the mud for a moment, and then drawled: "That's the worst of navy blue. It shows every mark."

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(Continued from Col 7.)

dining halls, with their red-tiled floors and long tables. I counted three of these vast rooms with their large kitchens and immense cooking utensiles. It was amusing to see one of the inevitable N.R.A. placards displayed here with its legend of "We play our part." I saw nothing of the food but was told it was plentifully provided, and certainly there seemed no difficulty in supplementing it if a prisoner either possessed money or the desire and capacity to earn it. Each prisoner on entering is examined as to the work he is best fitted for, and is given his task according to his capacity.

NEW CELL BLOCKS

The new cell blocks, of which we saw two, are extraordinarily complete and well thought out. There is ample room for a single bed, a table, a hand-basin with hot and cold water, lavatory fittings and each cell possesses a wireless headpiece. The prisoners are allowed to bring their own bedspreads and curtains, and bright colours were much in evidence. The tables and walls were in many instances covered with photographs. In one cell we saw hanging on the wall a handsome silk dressing-gown. All cells are open to view through the iron-barred gate, and the broad corridor outside the cell is paved with warm red tiles.

One would imagine it quite impossible to escape from such a place, but it was done on one occasion by two prisoners who cut through the iron-barred gate and then opened the doors with keys and got right away, despite the fact that the prison is surrounded by watch towers containing warders with machine-guns and guarded by electrically-charged wire fencing. One of the escaped prisoners was afterwards found in an apartment in New York, together with another man and woman, all three riddled with bullets, evidently the victims of their friends. The other man was never heard of again.

Every class of humanity finds its way into the prison, the professions being nearly all represented, but our guide remarked, with a smile, that they had never had a dentist—from which it would appear that dentists can give all the trouble they feel necessary without exceeding the limits of the law.

DEATH CHAMBER

The Death Chamber is an inoffensive-looking one-storey dark red brick building with no massive masonry usually associated with the idea of prison death. The room with the Electric Chair is about 30 feet square with a fanlight over the chair. The latter is an unimpressive structure of wood made by the prison carpenter, with black worn-looking leather straps attached, while the rough-looking electric cable about one inch thick lay harmlessly on the concrete floor. The Chair stands on a piece of ordinary black rubber matting. The executioner stands in a little cupboard full of switches just off the room, from which he can watch the condemned. At one end of the room are four or five wooden benches where sit the twelve witnesses of the execution, as required by the law, and behind them are the benches for the newspaper reporters.

In reply to my query as to whether there was difficulty in getting witnesses, the reply was in the negative, together with the information that sometimes they have as many as a thousand applications to see an execution. So it would appear that the brutal instinct that once called for public executions still curvives.

We had not time to visit the infirmary, but I understand that the authorities are very proud of it. We saw the X-ray room, fitted up at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, and were shown the certificate, framed and hanging on the wall, stating that the prison had gained a Diploma from the Medical Academy for a hospital conducted on the best lines.

A LAND OF CONTRASTS

The impression left on my mind by the visit was one of surprise at the casual way everybody conducted themselves, the lack of severity in the demeanour of the warders and, as far as I could judge, the friendly air with which all seemed to regard one another. Yet in the background there are the iron-barred cells, the locking up of 2,200 inmates at suset, the periodical executions, the guards with machine-guns, and the extraordinarily long sentences of imprisonment stretching through a man's life.

As we drove through the grounds in the Black Maria at the conclusion of our visit, I was reminded that prisoners are allowed to use tobacco by the fact that our convict driver was smoking a huge cigar. America is beyond doubt the land of contrasts and surprises. —"Empire Review."

A VISIT TO SING SING PRISON

Life In America's Most Noted Penitentiary Has Been Humanised Very Considerably Of Late

(By JOHN POWER)

We left New York City shortly after 11 a.m. in a high-powered car and took our way to Sing Sing by the famous Riverside Road along the Hudson River. This road is one of the most beautiful in New York and the views across the river are extraordinarily fine and interesting. The George Washington Bridge with its long single span, traverses the river and looks gracefully slender. Nothing less than a skyscraper is of any use here, and therefore it is perhaps not surprising to find the amalgamation of New York hospitals housed in a group of buildings rearing themselves through many storeys into the sky—great masses of yellow brick masonry with windows which by comparison look the size of match-boxes.

Soon we arrived at Tarrytown, and then on to the cement road which winds its way through beautiful undulating scenery to Sleepy Hollow, made famous by Washington Irving, that writer whose love of England prompted him to write so many charming scenes of English life and whose love of the picturesque was manifested in his tales of the Alhambra written during his residence in Granada's wonderful palaces.

The prison is situated just outside the town of Ossining and takes the name of Sing Sing from an Indian word. For more than a century it has borne an unenviable and grim reputation. The cinema has added to its terrifying and gloomy name, and pictures of unfortunate prisoners, clinging in despair to iron bars, spring to the mind at its mention. It is situated alongside the River Hudson and is unimpressive at first sight.

Low, one-storey buildings greet the eye, but just beyond the administrative offices there is a sharp drop in the hillside, and it is on the low ground that the huge prison blocks, some four storeys high, raise their gaunt ugliness and are crammed with human misery.

PAST THE GATES

On entering the low office building, one is immediately confronted by huge gates, the round bars being about 1½ inches thick. In the lobby outside we were greeted by one of the staff, and there were several warders and about a dozen people standing smoking and casually talking. Casualness seemed, in fact, to be the keynote of the whole prison, and anything more unlike the Sing Sing of cinema imagination it would be hard to find. However, there was grim business behind the seeming indifference, and it was only after we had been identified that we were admitted through the iron gate, which clanged ominously behind us. We were conducted up a narrow staircase, passing various shirt-sleeved men, evidently not prisoners, all chewing the inevitable gum and humming music-hall tunes with that disregard of places and people which the free-born American citizen considers his birthright.

The Warden, the well-known Major Lawes, so celebrated as an advocate of the abolition of the Death Penalty, welcomed us, but was unfortunately unable to conduct us round as he was suffering from an attack of lumbago. As the hour was past one o'clock, we were taken by the Doctor, to whom we were introduced, up to Major Lawes's house, built on an eminence overlooking the Hudson, with most beautiful views. The house is quite new, only having been completed a few months ago, but bids fair to being a most fascinating house and garden.

After lunch we sat and smoked and discussed prisons, methods and so on, while we watched the steamers pass on the broad river. All the servants are prisoners, and I wondered what they thought of our conversation. They have a great deal of liberty, and only one has attempted to escape in the last seven years. It is all very casual and indifferent but it has its stern side. Sentences are about twice or three times as long as with us, and attempted escape is a felony which means many years further imprisonment, so that the prisoners do not seem to think it worth the risk. We were told that in the United States all those concerned in a murder are liable to execution, and we heard of the execution of two men who supplied the weapons for a murder, the man who actually committed it having escaped.

VISITING ROOM

At last we made our way back to the prison, some twenty minutes away by motor, and began the business of inspection. This time, on entering through the iron gate, we went along a narrow passage towards the room where prisoners receive visitors. Just in front of us was a woman visitor carrying a big cardboard box about two feet square which, from a cursory glance, seemed to be full of food of various kinds, particularly tinned viands. This she handed to a warder through an opening or hatch on the left hand side and then passed on through a door in front. We followed her and found ourselves in a long room about 40 or 50 feet long by 30 to 40 feet wide. The room was divided into compartments of upright iron bars and handrails, about 6 feet square, with an opening into each section. All was open to view. Inside each compartment there were four stools, and here the prisoner sat and talked to his family or friends. There were one or two warders standing about and the whole scene lacked any air of severity.

The prisoners wore just the dirty-looking white or light-coloured clothing that one sees worn by many men in the streets, and there was no appearance of prison dress or uniform as one sees depicted on the films, such as stripes or broad arrows. If the latter were ever worn they are evidently a thing of the past. I cannot say I saw any visible signs of grief or shame on the faces of any of the prisoners or their visitors. We passed through the room and into a passage parallel to that by which we entered and stopped at another opening or hatch, through which the prisoners, when returning to their cells, receive their presents of food which have previously been examined by the prison officials. The prisoners, I understand, are allowed to receive visitors and parcels once a week, and punishment for offences against prison rules takes the form of stopping these facilities or privileges.

In the prison area building operations were in progress, which doubtless accounted for the general air of untidiness and sloppiness outside the building, which we noticed as we walked from one block to another; but military exactness and discipline are not part of the system.

CELLS

We first visited the oldest block of cells, which was built in 1825 and is still used for some 450 out of the 2,200 inmates. It might here be mentioned that the word used in the prison is "Inmate" and not "Prisoner." All notices are thus worded and the inmates have considerable liberty inside the forty acres of land occupied by the prison as a whole. I know little of prisons, but I was appalled by these old cells, which mount up, one on top of the other, for four or five storeys, beginning from a level which is well below the River Hudson outside. Originally the wall facing the cells was pierced by slanting holes only, something like the opening for cannon and defence in old mediaeval castles and fortresses, but recently long iron-barred windows stretching up to the roof from a level of some 20 feet from the ground have been cut, so that air and light can be admitted. Each cell is about 8 feet long by about 4 or 5 feet wide, just big enough to take a truckle bed, there being about 1 foot to spare alongside. As regards height, I should say there was room for an average man to stand upright. There was no room for a table, chair, or anything of that kind. Only one prisoner was put into such a cell, but I was told that in Chicago similar cells were used for two prisoners. Although this block has been condemned by the authorities for over thirty years, it is unfortunately still in use on account of overcrowding, and a greater contrast to the new and modern block it would be hard to imagine.

These old cells are merely cages, one end being entirely taken up by the iron-barred gate with its heavy lock and long iron lever bar, which runs the whole length of the cells and double-locks them simultaneously. The walls inside are painted stone colour over a rough surface and in very hot or cold weather the moisture in the air condenses and runs down in streams. Last year an endeavour was made to counteract this tendency, and an air-cooling and heating system has been installed. The ground floor cells are not used.

WORKSHOPS

We then visited the workshops, where the inmates earn money by working at various trades, their pay ranging from 2½d. per day up to 1s. 3d. A certain proportion of this money they are allowed to spend in the "tuck shop," where all kinds of food are sold, much the same as in a school, and the prices are remarkably low.

The industries carried on are the making of rough cotton underwear, boots and shoes, tin dustbins, boxes, brushes, etc. I was told that the products were sold to institutions, Government and otherwise, who are under obligation to buy their supplies from the prisons. The long workshops looked like any ordinary factory, except to my eye more slipshod and untidy. The warders strolled about taking little apparent notice of the prisoners, who did not seem to be overworking themselves and, in some cases, obviously taking their ease while smoking cigarettes. The machinery, we were told, was quite modern and good of its kind.

Outside the range of workshops there was, at one end of the grounds, a football field of the sandy variety, and all round were grandstands for the spectators, one side being reserved for visitors from outside the prison, who come to see the matches, but are not, of course, allowed to mix with the prisoners. I was informed that civilian teams make no difficulty about playing the prisoners, and I afterwards saw in Queec a film of an exciting match being played at the prison. In the middle of the sandy football field a squad of prisoners were indulging in that uninteresting pastime of practising "getaways"; they ranged from the African negro, through permutations of colour to pure white.

Not the least of the problems of the prison is the vast variety of races that make up the American nation. New York is the greatest Jewish centre in the world and, it is said, there are as many Italians in New York as in Naples; nearly every other race is strongly represented in that great city, which now rivals London in population.

GAMES

Outside the bounds of the football field is being erected a huge stadium or gymnasium, covered in by a vast iron roof. This is for the prisoners to play in, and to witness play, during the severe winter months. Basket-ball and similar games are in prospect. The building, with the exception of the roof, is being constructed by prison labour, and is quite imposing with its tiers of concrete seats stretching up to the roof level.

We passed along to the great

(Continued in Col. 3.)

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MARTIAL RACES OF INDIA

Picturesque Hindu And Muslim Clans Who Furnish Nation's Fighting Material

India possesses within its borders more than a score of Tribes and clans with fighting blood in their views and with traditions of military valour which can stand comparison of those of any other martial races in the West or the East. A writer in the "Indian State Railways Magazine" gives an interesting account of the various virile races of this country, from which we reproduce the following extracts:

GARHWALIS

Garhwalis live in Garhwal, 'The Country of Forts,' which is a part of the Kumaon District of the United Provinces. Their early history is unknown, but Garhwal was annexed by the British in 1815 and since then the Garhwalis have been loyal friends.

The Garhwalis are Hindus. Of light athletic physique and smallish stature, they are capable of great endurance. They are honest, faithful, sober, frugal, independent and have great self-respect. Resourceful in an emergency they are handy men at all times, and have a sense of humour.

Of their military value it need merely be said that in the Great War the whole corps of Garhwali battalions received the distinction of being called 'Royal.' They won two of the Victoria Crosses out of the five given to Indians.

The Kumaonis are very similar to the Garhwalis.

GURKHAS

The Gurkhas have always been in the public eye and in the British Isles they are the best known of all the manly races of India.

They have Mongolian blood.

These sturdy, short, hill-men, keen sportsmen, splendid scouts, with their 'kukris,' or broad-bladed, short, heavy, knives, have always given a good account of themselves in every campaign in which they have served.

They are bold, faithful, frank, very independent and self-reliant. Gamblers all of them, they say "It is better to die than to be a coward."

Gurkhas are jealous of their prestige. It is anathema to call a Gurkha soldier a 'Sepoy.' It must be 'Rifleman' or nothing.

Dogras are recruited in Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur and in certain States, and in the territories of the Maharaja of Kashmir.

Of Rajput origin, they are slightly built but wiry, and make excellent soldiers, but are not remarkable for daring or impetuous bravery. They, however, can always be depended on for quiet and dogged courage, patient endurance and orderly obedience. They have distinguished themselves in many wars and are a valuable section of the Indian Army.

Rajputana, the 'land of the Rajputs,' contains the watershed of the sub-continent of India. It also contains a large portion of the great desert.

Rajputana, except for the British Ajmere-Merwara, consists entirely of twenty-one Indian States and Chiefships and the rulers of all except three are Rajputs.

In Rajputana Hindus predominate over Mahomedans.

RAJPUTS

The Rajputs, or 'Sons of Kings,' are believed to have had an origin outside the confines of India.

There are eleven chief clans of Rajputs enlisted in the Indian Army, and of these the most numerous and the most illustrious are the Rathors and Chauhans.

All Rajputs are intensely proud of their race. They are indifferent cultivators and, in fact, rather scorn agriculture as they are essentially fighters.

As soldiers they are obedient and undemonstrative, and are singularly free from caste prejudice and intrigue.

Rajputs have emigrated to other parts of India, some settling in the plains of Oudh, while others went further afield to the slopes of the Himalayas.

Rajputs, being essentially a military race take great pride in their own bravery, and in the honour of their women. At the famous siege of Chitore the garrison composed of this virile race, preferring death to dishonour, were exterminated to a man whilst fighting their way through the foe, while thousands of their women burned themselves to death to escape a worse fate.

Such are the people who have been the ancestors of other peoples now known by different names.

JATS

The Jats of Rajputana are said to be of Scythic origin and settled first in the Punjab. The distinction between Rajput Jats and Gujars is possibly social rather than ethnic.

As a race Jats are widely distributed in Northern India. They are hard-working, most steady and trustworthy as soldiers; rather slow in intelligence, stolid and unimaginative, but obedient and faithful.

The Gujars of Rajputana, the Doab Delhi, and the Punjab are descended from the White Huns. They had a considerable Kingdom in Gujerat and Rajputana. They are cultivators and form a fine, stalwart race somewhat similar to the Jats, though they occupy a rather inferior social position.

There are many sayings about Gujars, for example: "A dog, a monkey and a Gujar change their minds at every step."

Gujars are somewhat quarrelsome by nature; thick-headed and phlegmatic. They have great endurance and stamina and a dogged courage and determination. They have always had a great reputation as cattle thieves, which perhaps makes them none the worse soldiers.

AHIRS

Ahirs are generally cattle men, and, in the old days, furnished the bulk of the recruits to the armies of Northern India. Accounts differ as to their origin. References are made to them in ancient Sanskrit works, and their earliest settlements appear to have been near Muttra and on the west coast of India.

Although good husbandmen they are not well spoken of in country proverbs. "Do not trust a jackal, spear-grass, or an Ahir; rather be kicked by a Rajput or stumble up-hill."

On the other hand there is also the saying: "Gujars, Malis and Ahirs work with their wives in the fields and so reap the fruits of their industry."

They are thrifty, conscientious, stubborn, but as soldiers are perhaps lacking in initiative though they have great endurance and soldierly instincts.

Minas are the aboriginees of Jaipur State. They make good soldiers probably because they have a reputation for dacoity and crime. Hardy and of excellent physique, they can stand fatigue and privation equally well.

The Mers are a hill-race of Rajputana. In the old days they were noted for their marauding habits. Military service is very popular with them, and during the Great War, the proportion of their enlistment to population was higher than any other class in India.

Kaimkanis are Mahomedans of Rajput descent and are very proud of it. They make sturdy soldiers and are cheery, willing, alert, and have plenty of endurance.

MEOS

The Meos claim a Rajput ancestry. They live in the hills of Alwar and in Bharatpur and Gurgaon. Their origin is obscure. In other days they were notorious for turbulence. They are Mahomedans, but have leanings towards Hinduism. They make cheery soldiers but, as they themselves admit, require stern discipline. They are rather litigious. Impulsive by nature, they are quick-witted and deeply resent any injustice.

The Khanzadas are Mahomedans and also claim a Rajput origin. They are rather apathetic, litigious and untruthful, but are keen soldiers.

So much of the virile peoples of Rajputana, that fertile source of brave men.

HINDUSTANI MUSSALMANS

The term Hindustani Mussalmans includes all the Mahomedans of the United Provinces, i.e., Cis-Jumna. Those martial peoples living north of the Sutlej are called Punjabi Mussalmans.

The history of Hindustani and Punjabi Mussalmans is the history of Northern India.

The two classes may be divided into Original Mussalmans, or descendants of the original invaders, and Converted Mussalmans, or those originally of the Hindu faith. These again are divided into Seyeds, Sheikhs, Maghals and Pathans.

Theoretically these four classes are Original Mussalmans, but practically many, Sheikhs in particular, are of converted Hindu parentage.

Cis-Jumna the Seyeds are mostly Shiahs. They are hereditarily courageous, but are proud, thriftless, and lazy and above doing any work. They, however, make excellent soldiers, but will only enlist in the Cavalry as they are too proud to walk!

SHEIKHS

'Sheikh' in Arabic means 'Elder,' or 'Chief,' and is properly applied to tribes of pure Arab descent. Originally the word only applied to the descendants of the four Khalifahs.

True Sheikhs in India are proud of the purity of their blood and are mostly Shiahs. But Sheikhs are now to be found everywhere. Any low class Mahomedans calls himself a Sheikhs for lack of a better title.

True Sheikhs are not prone to take up military service. 'Moghals' means Mongol, or descendants of Tartar invaders and conquerors of Persia and India. In India the term is applied to the naturalized descendants of Persians and Turanians, who are divided into Irani and Turani Moghals. Moghals rarely enlist and then only in Cavalry.

PATHANS

True Pathans are those of Afghan origin, but every Pathan is not an Afghan; nor indeed often anything better than a low-class Hindu convert.

Pathans are modified counterparts of their brethren of the North-West Frontier, but they seem to be irritable and inclined to resent discipline, two characteristics which are not those of Frontier Pathans.

Besides the above, there are Awans of Arab origin and Biloch Pathans. Both are fine fellows, but the Awans have the better physique.

The Hindus converted to Islam are of many classes, and those fit for enlistment are Mussalman Rajputs, Mussalman Jats and Meos. Mussalmans Rajputs are considered the best class of Hindustani Mussalmans who enlist in the Indian Army. The Mussalmans Jats are also called Mula Jats. The Meos of the United Provinces are not highly satisfactory as soldiers.

In the Eastern Punjab there are six classes of Original Mussalmans and six of Converted Mussalmans and six of Converted Mussalmans who enlist.

The first six are very much the same as in the United Provinces, and so are the Ranghars or Mussalman Rajputs, the Mula Jats and Meos, except that the Ranghars are of tougher fibre and more vigorous than those of the United Provinces.

Mussalman Gujars, Dogars (not Dogras) and Khanzadas are also enlisted, but only the first named to any extent, and they are the equal of the Mussalman Jats.

Pathans of the North-West Frontier claim an Israelitish descent, and their general physiognomy makes the claim more reasonable than it is generally admitted to be. Some think they are of Rajput descent, in part at least.

They are of the Sunni and Shiah sects though the former are more numerous and more turbulent. Their language is "Pakhto" or "Pashto" according to their locality.

Pathans have often been stigmatized as combining some of the worst traits of human character. They are, perhaps, treacherous, tyrannical, revengeful, blood-thirsty, proud, superstitious, boastful and miserly. They are, however, 'men,' and those who have lived among them love them, which means Pathans are full of good qualities. Like most races they require to be understood.

Their blood-feuds and factions are notorious and their hospitality famous.

There are many tribes, subtribes, clans, sections, and subsections too numerous to mention. If all the individuals of these divisions bear the same general character they are again each of them different.

Men from across the Border and men from British Territory afford equally good selections for the recruiting officer.

Perhaps the courage of the Pathans is that of the Irish. They are excellent winners and indifferent losers.

AFRIDIS

Afridis are the best known to the world probably because they live in or near the Khyber Pass. But Afridis are not better soldiers than Khattaks who live within the Border. Afridis have a bad name for cruelty and treachery, but they are no worse than Mahsuds or Wazirs.

Bannuchis are notorious for immorality and perhaps they deserve it. They are certainly the least lovable of the lovable Frontier folk.

To write about them all would fill a volume. Soldiers they are born and thieves many of them; soldiers they die, and saints few of them.

Whatever their faults the lack of manliness is not one of them. Cruel they may be, but not so cruel as their barren country.

SIKH

Sikhs are as different to Pathans as the cat is to the dog or, not to be invidious, as the lion to the tiger.

'Sikh,' or learner, discipline, is the name given to the members of a religious and military order of Hindu dissenters and puritans. The majority of Sikhs belong to the Jat tribe, but among Sikhs are Brahmans, Rajputs, Khatris, Aroras and others.

In the Punjab Sikhs have been described as the back-bone of the province.

The first Guru, or spiritual leader, of the Sikhs was Baba Nanak who lived in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Since then Sikhs have split up into many sects, but nearly all are distinguished by uncut hair and other distinctions.—Sikhs do not recognize caste though in many ways they are Hindus. They revere the cow. They generally abstain from tobacco, but not from drugs or alcohol, and they only eat meat killed by jhatka or decapitation.

The Sikhs recruited for the Indian Army may be divided into two classes according to their geographical distribution. The Manjha Sikhs are those who live north of the Sutlej. The Malwa Sikhs live south of that river. They both make equally good and staunch soldiers though there are some differences of characters between them. The Manjha Sikhs are brighter and smarter than the Malwa Sikhs who are more stubborn, less cheerful and stolid.

There is a sect of Sikhs called Sultanis. They are followers of the Mahomedan Sakhi Sultan Sarwar. They eat the flesh of animals whose throats have been cut in the orthodox Mussalman way. These Sultanis are not usually enlisted.

Sikhs are distinguished for manliness and sturdy independence. They are often self-willed and assert their personal freedom. They are not turbulent and are patient and hardy toilers. Undemonstrative and reserved, at heart they are good-natured, light-hearted, faithful and subordinate and have a high sense of honour. They are born soldiers and perhaps they are equal to the British in never knowing when they are beaten. They are the right men to have when the day seems lost. It is then that these fine, fierce-looking, bearded, stalwart and usually huge men set their teeth and fight to the death.

BRAHMANS

The Aryan invasion of India was responsible for the priestly Brahman caste. Being the cream of the Hindu castes of India it is not surprising that Brahmans, in spite of the ceremonial and religious ritual in their way, have proved themselves to be very good soldiers.

They have served in the Indian Army from the days of Clive, and they have distinguished themselves in many of the campaigns of Indian arms.

"Under Forde they defeated the

(Continued on page 15.)

MOSCOW FETES AUSTRIAN REFUGEES

All Moscow turned out to welcome several hundred members of the Austrian Schutzbund, the Socialist organisation, who are exiled from their country after having fought against the Government Forces in the recent Civil War in Austria. The refugees had sought refuge in Czechoslovakia before going to Russia. Photo shows members of the Schutzbund in uniform on arrival in Moscow.

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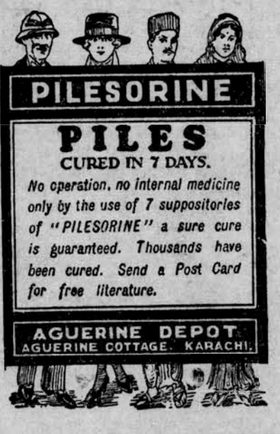
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World Of Science

Invention Born Of Dream

British Scientist Claims To Have Produced Fool-proof Machine

"A famous scientist lay dreaming. As he slept, a wonderful machine appeared before him. That machine has now been constructed, just as he saw it in his dream, and is an important scientific invention."

The scientist is Prof. C V Boys, past-president of the Physical Society of London and a Fellow of the Royal Society, says "The People."

He described in mail week how he lay dreaming. Then "out of the blue" there appeared before him an extraordinarily intricate machine for measuring the value of coal gas as used for cooking and heating.

LEAPT OUT OF BED

At six o'clock in the morning the professor jumped out of bed, rushed round without breakfast to his laboratories, and set to work see what stuff this dream was made of.

A very substanstial "dream" —so substantial that it had to be brought in a van—was shown to scientists at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington.

Prof. Boys told them that the machine is foolproof, is designed to last for ever, costs little to run, and needs only the gallon of water per year as against 300,000 gallons required by old-time machines.

It is the machine of his dream.

"But don't let me be mixed up with any of this absurd spook nonsense!" he said afterwards with a chuckle.

HIS INSPIRATION

"It is nothing more than having one's mind saturated with a subject and then thoughts come out of nowhere.

"But if I had not been inspired and impelled by that phenomenon I don't think I should ever have got through with it all."

"The dream started me off and pointed the way. I was excited with the expectation of good things, but what followed was far more remarkable than I or anybody else could have anticipated.

"This is not the first time I have been inspired in this way. I dreamed a thing at the very beginning of wireless work about 40 years ago. It was in connection with electro-magnetic waves, and I was so impressed that I made a secret communication to the Royal Society.

"But that dream proved a wash-out."

Sugar And Coffee

American Scientists Make Novel Discoveries

The report that Dr. E. R, Weidlein submits to the trustees of the Mellon Institute of which he is the director constitutes the most cheerful reading that has come to notice in many a day, writes the "New York Times." Written in no Pollyanna vein it shows that the spirit of the laboratory is still abroad and that industry, so far from losing faith in research as something to be gambled on only in good times, is willing to back it even when production and sales are at low ebb. "There is a growing disposition to accept adequate and continuous research as a fixed charge, comparable with insurance," states Dr. Weidlein, "Industrial research is indeed insurance against obsolescence of processes and products."

To show just what this reseach means in enabling the more forseeing companies to keep abreast of changing human appetites and desires, Dr. Weidlein cites a few examples.

There's coffee, for instance—flaked coffee. Aided by a grant from a can company, R. B. McKinnis of the institute began an investigation to find out whether a better method of preserving coffee could be developed and whether the value of the coffee to the consumer could be heightened.

EXPERIMENTS WITH COFFEE.

McKinnis's first task was to discover the process whereby coffee loses its aroma with age. It seems that during roasting gas is generated—carbon dioxide, the same that bubbles in charged water and ginger ale and that gives beer its foam. Some of the gas is retained. As it escapes it sweeps out with it the fragrant vapors of aromatic oils. When a hermetically sealed can of coffee is opened the smell is good, but out flies the aroma nevertheless, for the simple reason that it is not in the coffee.

How does McKinnis solve this problem? He flattens the ground coffee in a roller mill and thus squeezes out 90 per cent of the retained gas with practically no loss of aroma. The process changes the ground coffee into flakes. This turns out to be a boon in itself for the simple reason that constituents which dissolve in water are quickly extracted. It becomes possible to brew a cup of coffee as easily as a cup of tea. Pour water over the flakes. That's all.

McKinnis puts his flaked coffee into cans. Air is pumped out and carbon dioxide forced in. Samples of coffee thus treated have remained fresh for two years. Besides, it takes less of this flaked coffee to brew a cup than the ordinary ground kind.

It sounds a little queer to hear sugar spoken of as a building material. And yet the sand-lime brick industry is now using small amounts of sugar to increase the strength of its product by 50 per cent. The industry is doing so as the result of some work that G. J. Cox of the institute did for a client who thought there must be more uses for sugar than just eating it. Continuing the investigation, Cox is convinced that the client is right. Not only has the sand-lime brick industry become a consumer of cane sugar but the makers of adhesives and paper promise to join the ranks.

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TONGUE— A PRIMITIVE SENSE ORGAN

That's Why It Is Moist, Says Scientist

Dr. David Katz read a paper to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society in mail week on "The tongue as a primitive sense organ." Dr. Katz, who was formerly Professor of Psychology in the University of Rostock, did research while in Germany into the psychological problems of hunger and appetite, and in the Psychology Department at Manchester University he has investigated thirst and the sensations of the tongue, writes the "Manchester Guardian." Impressions gathered from the study of the tongue, he said in his lecture, showed that life developed and had its origin in the water. When the animals came out of the water the whole surface of the body became dry.

The only part of the whole body that was moist and gave that impression was the tongue. On the tongue we felt moistness, but in the pharynx dryness or "false thirst." When we felt this "false thirst" we swallowed saliva. Dr. Katz suggested that in this action we used an old mechanism which went back to the breathing of fishes through gills. The tongue was a near sense, as distinguished from a sense, organ. We could, for example, see or hear a tram at a distance, but we could not taste a thing unless it touch the tongue. The far senses had developed later than the near senses; the sense of taste was one of the first of the senses and the tongue a primitive sense organ.

He illustrated by a number of experiments the effect of electrical stimulation on the tongue, which was very sensitive in this respect. If a liquid containing ions came into contact with the tongue a definite taste was produced; it was found that only one-millionth of an ampere was sufficient to set up this taste. The two poles produced different tastes, the anode giving a sour, salty taste and the cathode a bitter-sweet taste. If the tongue came into contact with a wound which was healing a taste like that of the anode was experienced. This seemed to show that there were electrical processes going on; the wound itself was negative and the surrounding tissue positive. To show that this taste was not produced by any secretion a moist strip of paper had been passed over the wound; when the tongue touched the paper as it passed over the wound the same taste was produced.

AMAZING CALCULATING MACHINE

It's 'Mental Capacity' Will Far Outdo Man's

Intricate parts of what will be the world's largest calculating machine, capable of solving problems far beyond the mathematical capacity of any human being, were on exhibition for a few hours at the Moore School of Electrical Engineering of the University of Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia correspondent of the "New York Times." One hundred CWA workers, under the direction of I. A) Travis of the Moore School teaching staff, will soon begin the task of assembling the 75,000 parts on a steel foundation.

Weighing three tons, the differential analyzer, as the machine is technically known because of its ability to solve differential equations, will have 2-1/2 times "mental" capacity of the first instrument of its kind, which was designed about three years ago by Dr. Vannevar Bush of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The machine will be thirty feet long, ten feet wide and four feet high.

Professor Charles De V. Fawcett, Professor of Electrical Engineering, said the instrument "not only will solve various related mathematical equations but will 'memorize the results, solve other variables in the equations and then reach back in its memory and give accurate answers, all tabulated and permanently recorded on paper."

It will do this through ingenious applications of simple physical and geometrical laws which are coordinated by means of gears, wheels and mechanical amplifying mechanisms. Professor Fawcett declared that the analyzer could solve in less than fifteen minutes a certain mathematical problem upon which five expert mathematicians from the United States Army worked for four months before finding the solution.

HITLER in the French looking-glass.

(Continued from Col. 7)

the inhabitants of the place cook their food in these springs and wood is never used by them for culinary purposes. In a temple of Ramchandra at this place is a jet of steam and boiling water rising 8 to 10 feet high with a loud rushing noise and throwing up small polished granite pebbles or 'mani's,' and hence the name Manikarn. This hot spring must be a geyser. The world's hottest spring outside the class of geysers is the one at Guanaxuato in Mexico, with a temperature of 207 deg. F., and it lies at an elevation of 6,500 ft.

JUMNOTRI SPRINGS

The highest elevation at which hot springs have been found to occur in India is 10,000 feet, and they are the Jumnotri springs. But the world's elevation record for these phenomena is 16,170 ft., and the springs occur in the lake region of Tibet. Some of them are geysers and throw up water to heights of upto 12 ft. So severe is the cold of winter in Tibet that these springs are sometimes represented by pillars of ice, the hot water having frozen in spouting!

Even Dame Nature occasionally blows hot and cold in the same breath, for in some places hot and cold springs are found lying close to each other. At Gaurikunda, a sacred place between the shrines of Triyugi Narayan and Kedarnath, one October day at 5 p m the temperature of one spring was found to be 74 deg. F and that of the other lying within 50 yards of the first, 128 deg. Similar groups occur in Badrinath, Bakreswar, Java, Vancouver Island, the South American State of Chile, and elsewhere.

HOW ICELAND USES HER SPRINGS

In Iceland the hot springs are effectively exploited in a variety of ways. The machinery in dairies is worked by steam from the springs. They are also utilised to provide heat for hothouses and have thus made possible the cultivation of various kinds of vegetables throughout the year. In the neighbourhood of Reykjavik, the chief town, lie a number of hot springs. Their water is carried to the town by pipe lines and is used for heating dwelling houses, laundries, schools hospitals and other public buildings in winter. A warm-water swimming bath has also been opened. Can the hot springs of India be exploited for any such purposes?

The depth of hot springs can be arrived at with fair accuracy on the basis that the heat in the interior of the earth's crust increases with depth. From observations carried out in the Killingworth coal-mine, the deepest coal-mine in England, scientists estimate that the temperature, taking into consideration variations in pressure, rises 1 deg F for every 48 feet of depth. The temperature of the hottest springs at Ganeshpuri, for instance, is 136 deg F, and we can therefore calculate that they rise 136 x 48 ft. eq. to 6,528 feet, or a mile and a quarter below the ground. A boiling spring with a temperature of 250 deg. F. would thus probably have its source about 2 1/4 miles below the surface. This brief reference to subterranean heat will afford an idea of the temperatures obtaining in the deeper interior of the earth. Were it possible to sink a vertical shoft, a yard in diameter and 60 miles deep, into the bowels of the earth the heat at its bottom would be so appalling—nearly 3,000 deg. C. or over 5,400 deg. F.—that practically every substance known to man, if dropped into it, would be reduced to vapour. Were some mighty Titan to descend from another region of the universe, seize every human being on the earth and hurl them down one by one into this narrow but terrific abyss, the world's population would vanish into thin vapour, and this incinerator would mark the spot where humanity was cremated!

HOT SPRINGS

Their Origin And Nature

By R. K. GOLIKERE, Author of "Through Wonderlands of the Universe."

Hot springs are derived from two sources. Rain-water and other forms of water precipitated from the atmoshpere such as dew snow and frost, percolating deep into the earth's crust, become warm or hot through the internal heat and emerge to the surface along fissures in the underground rocks. In volcanic areas where powerful eruptions have ceased, the operation of subterranean forces may also give rise to such springs.

Hot springs occur in numerous parts of the world. The most important regions are the Vancouver Isand in Canada, the United States of America, Mexico Chile in South America, Iceland England, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Jugoslavia Kenya in East Africa, the areas around the Dead Sea and Sea of Tiberias (Galilee) in Asia Minor, India, Tibet, the Amherst District of Burma, Pandeglang in Java, the Philippines and the North Island of New Zealand. The Yellowstone Park Area in Wyoming, U. S. A., alone accounts for upwards of 3,000 hot springs, besides a number of geysers. The hot springs in Europe and America are much more widely utilized by the people and by visitors from various parts of the world than similar springs elsewhere.

INDIA'S HOT SPRINGS

The most important hot springs in India are those in the Godavari and Kurnool district of Madras Presidency at Sangamesh war Khed and Rajapur in Ratnagiri district; at Unher, Kondivti and Sov in Kolaba district; at Vajreshwari, Ganeshpuri and a few other places in Thana district; at Chopda and Shirpur in West Khandesh; at Anavai in the Baroda State; at Unai on the border of the Baroda and Bansda States; at Tuva in the Panch Mahais; at Lasundra in Kaira district; at Lakhi and Magar Pir in Sindh, at Sohna Manikarna and Bashist and near Jwalamukhi in the Punjab; at Seoni, the capital of Bhaiji, one of the Simla Hill States; in the Himalayan regions of U P and Tehri-Garhwal State; at Sitakund and Rajgir in Bihar; at Bakreswar in Birbhum district and in the Palamau district in Bengal. Jwalamukhi is a famous place of pilgrimage in the Kangra district, noted for its petroleum gas springs which have been known since the days of the Ramayana.

VAJRASHWARI

Hot springs sometimes issue from the bed of a river as at Ganeshpuri a village about 3 miles west of Vajreshwari. The Ganeshpuri springs lie in natural hollows in the rock in the river-bed and are submerged in the rainy season when the river is full. Similarly, near the junction of the rivers Pinjal and Vaitarna, about a mile and a half from Pimplas, a village in the Vada Taluka of Thana district, are two hot springs in the river-bed which lie under water during heavy rains. At Leveyles-Bains in Switzerland a thermal saline-sulphur spring rises 40 feet below the surface of the Rhone river. The Tuva hot springs in the Panch Mahals rise to the surface in two places one in a river-bed and the others in a marsh. Those in the marsh give off gas—what gas remains to be ascertained.

Some hot springs have been famous for several centuries Those around the Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee have been famous since the time of Joshua in the Bible (about 1426 B. C.). The Himalayan springs at Triyugi Narayan, Gaurikunda, Gangotri Kedarnath, Badrinath, Tapoban and Jumnotri are all mentioned in the Kedara Khanda of the Skanda Purana.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES

Hot spring contain various salts and other mineral matter in solution. One or two of those at Vajreshwari give off a strong odour resembling that of "rotten" eggs and "gun washings" This is due to the bubbles of sulphuretted hydrogen gas rising through the water, which itself is tasteless. This gas is less soluble in hot than in cold water and hence issues in larger quantities from hot sulphur springs than from cold ones. At Kedarnath there is a similar bubbling spring the water of which is highly impregnated with iron and sulphur. Spring water containing sulphur is considered beneficial to persons suffering from anemia and chronic diarrhoea, and sulphurous water, both hot and cold, efficacious in gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia and affections of the liver and the skin. The waters of many of the hot sulphurous springs in Sindh are reputed to be beneficial in obstinate skin diseases.

EUROPEAN SPAS

In Europe, advantage is taken of the mineral springs by the public on amuch larger scale and in various ways for health purposes. There are, for instance 17 thermal sulphur springs at Baden in Switzerland, which gush out of limestone of the Triassic stratum at a temperature of 117 deg. F. The great Latin author, Tacitus, refers to Baden as "a place celebrated for its powerful healing waters." These springs have a very steady yield of over 222,000 gallons a day. Their waters are utilised for baths, internal use, douches, compresses, gas-vapour baths, injections, spraying inhalation and gargling. The mineral matter is composed of chlorides of calcium sodium and lithium, bromide and iodine of sodium, sulphate of calcium and bicarbonate of magnesium with free carbonthes traces of hydrogen sulphide. Switzerland has besides, 20 warm gypsum springs with temperatures fluctuating between 102 deg and 124 deg. F. They together furnish nearly 445,000 gallons of thermal water daily, which is used for baths but is aso taken internally. Special baths are provided for female disorders. There is also a gypsum-iron thermal spring.

In the Bhiwandi group in Thana district, besides the hot springs at Vajreswari there are others in the village of Akoli The latter are clustered around the temple of Rameshwar and the waters are collected in cupstone cisterns. They were about 150 years ago considered to be a cure for fever. Their taste was found to be similar to those of the hot springs at Bath in England, and the temperature also the same, viz., 120 deg. F. The temperature of the Ganeshpuri springs is still higher and is 136 deg., and they are used especially by people suffer ing from skin diseases.

RADIO ACTIVITY

Both cold and thermal springs are sometimes radioactive. There are a number of hot springs of this class in India too, the most important of which are those of Rajgir, more than a dozen in number, in the Patna district. Prof. N C Nag, Head of the Department of Chemistry at the Bose Research Institute, Calcutta has, with the help of Sir J S Bose, conducted extensive investigations into this radioactivity for many years, the detailed results of which have been published in Vol. VII (1931-32) of the Transactions of the Institute. The radioactivity of these springs has been found to be as high as that of similar springs in Europe. Such therapeutic values as the waters of radioactive springs may have are due to their containing radium emanation, a gas called 'Radon'. They have emanations either in the water itself or in their sediments or in their gases. They contain but little mineral substance and are connected with deepest strata of the earth's crust. Thermal springs are sometimes so radioactive that unrestricted bathing in them has proved injurious. In America sick persons are permitted to bathe in their waters only for periods fixed by an attendant physician. Most radio-theurapeutists seem to be of the opinion that waters containing radio-active substances in sufficient quantities to affect the body may be dangerous when taken internally and should never be so used except under the careful supervision of a competent physician.

WORLD'S HOTTEST.

The hottest spring in the Himalayan places of pilgrimage are those of Jumnotri in the Tehri State, with a temperature of nearly 195 deg. F. It is said that the pilgrims cook rice in them. One spring called Suryakunda near Bakreswar has a temperature of 190 deg Suryakunda is mentioned in the Manasa Khanda of the Skanda Purna. It is said that eggs are easily boiled in it, but not rice. But the most remarkable of all hot springs in India are those at Manikarn, a place of pilgrimage in the Punjab. Three or four out of th's group are the hottest in Asia. They boil furiously. Dense steam rises out of them in considerable volumes, heating the air all around and absolutely darkening the path for some distance. It is said that all

(Continued in col. 4).

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Health And Hygiene

Care Of The Hair

One Essential Of Its Healthy Growth Is To Keep The Scalp Scrupulously Clean

Nothing looks so becoming as a really nice head of hair. But unfortunately even naturally beautiful hair requires a little attention if it is to look attractive. The great problem with which we are confronted is how we can make our hair look well cared for with the minimum amount of trouble. And most of us have a particular hair worry. With one it is premature greyness, with another increasing thin patches or with another little dry ends. For all these troubles there is one essential point to remember and that is that the scalp must be kept spotless clean, writes Mr. M. C. Keogh in "New Health".

Many people imagine that their heads are clean just because they wash the hair frequently. But if the scalp is scurfy, the head is not clean and simple washing will not always improve matters. Scurf does much harm besides being very unpleasant. The best way to remove it is by careful toothcombing. Moisten the scalp first with a little warm water to which may be added a few drops of lemon if the hair is greasy, or if the hair is very dry warm a little olive oil in an eggcup by placing it in a saucepan of boiling water. Rub the olive oil into the scalp with the tips of the fingers then toothcoming thoroughly. Repeat this operation fairly frequently until all signs of scurf have vanished.

Hair that has become prematurely grey may often be restored to its natural colour by a good sulphur hair lotion. Buy this from your chemist or hairdresser, but insist on sulphur and do not be led away into buying something altogether different. Sprinkle this lotion well over the scalp and massage it into the skin. Do this fairly often to begin with until the condition of the hair has improved, then once a week will be sufficient to keep the hair in good health. This treatment together with careful washing and brushing should definitely improve matters and prevent increasing greyness. It will also strengthen weak and falling hair although this is often caused by ill health and a good general tonic may be necessary before a cure can be effected.

Where the hair is greasy the finest treatment is careful and frequent washing of the hair. This costs little and for that reason is often despised as a useful remedy. It must always be remembered that greasy hair does not tend to lose its colour so quickly as dry hair and that is an advantage.

Washing the hair may be carried out quite successfully at home if rain water is available or the tap supply is fairly soft. For this purpose a reliable shampoo or the green soft soap obtained from the chemist is best.

Remember to rinse the hair thoroughly and dry carefully. The electric drying apparatus on the market are very excellent for drying the hair in any place where electricity is available, but for those who have not such a convenience the hair can be dried quite satisfactorily by the fire or in the sun. Take a large paper fan and fan the hair as it dries.

Where the water supply is very hard it is always better to get one's hair shampooed at the hairdresser's as really hard water besides being bad for hair makes it most impossible to rinse off the soap effectively. Most up-to-date hairdressers have a water softener apparatus installed.

If you go in for wavy curly hair and cannot afford too frequent visits to the hairdressers try setting it yourself after the hair has been washed. When the hair is almost dry press the waves into place with your fingers. Then roll up the ends and keep them firm with a little clip using perhaps twenty-four clips for the whole head. After this, slip a net cap over the head until the hair is quite dry. If it is night-time it would be better to leave the clips in and not disturb the hair until the morning but care should be taken to see that the hair is properly dry before going to bed.

And last but not least if you want really beautiful hair you must not forget to brush it regularly with a clean moderately hard brush. Hair brushes need to be kept scrupulously clean otherwise we brush dust into our hair. So it is a good plan to keep two brushes in use—in that way we shall be sure of always having a clean one. Do not wash brushes in too hot water and after rinsing them well in cold water, place them in a draughty place to dry. Combs too need frequent washing to be kept free from grease.

LIGHTING CURES BLIND GIRL

A flashing of lightning has restored the sight of Muriel Fearnley, aged four, the daughter of Mrs. Fearnley, a widow of Micklethwaite, near Bingley, Yorkshire.

Mrs. Fearnley told a "News Chronicle" correspondent in mail week that when the child was three days old it was discovered that she was blind, being unable to open her eyelids.

"Her eyes were always very painful," said Mrs Fearnley. "A week ago Muriel was lying on the couch immediately facing the window when there was a blinding flash of fork lightning. Muriel screamed and I covered her with a blanket.

"Her eyes were still closed, but next morning she went upstairs to her aunt and said 'Come downstairs, Auntie, I will show you the way."

While Mrs. Fearnley was talking Muriel interrupted with countless questions for her mother. She wanted to know what the different articles in the room were. She was particularly attracted by a diamond ring on the sideboard and fingered it continually.

GENES RULE OVER LIFE'S DESTINIES

Rockefeller Institute Study Reveals Part They Play In Fixing Length Of Lives

A person's length of life and the diseases to which he may be susceptible are pre-determined long before birth by submicroscopic entities within the germ cell, less than one-millionth of a centimeter in diameter, the American Philosophical Society was told at the closing sessions of its annual meeting held on April 21 at Philadephia, writes Mr. W. L. Laurence, in the "New York Times."

Only one of these entities, known as genes, may determine whether one will be immune against or subject to a specific disease. If the gene in question is normal, the person will be able to build up resistance against the specific disease. But if that gene is defective, he will have no such resistance.

These researches into the gene, which is proving to be more and more the true ruler of man's destiny, were reported by Dr. John W. Gowen of the Princeton laboratory of the Rockefeller Insittute for Medical Research.

The experiments at the institute were conducted by geneticists in the drosphila, or fruit uy, to determine the role played by the genes in longevity, health and disease and the difference in constitutions among individuals.

TYPES OBSERVED IN STUDY.

By exposing sperms of the fruit fly to graded doses of X-rays, Dr. Gowen reported, four types of changes were observed.

One of these changes is an increase in the proportion of males to females. Another results in the death of a large number and a third in the production of a large number of "sex-linked lethal mutations," while a few gene mutations were observed which caused changes in the form of the body.

"A disease condition," Dr. Gowen continued, "may be affected by the genetic constitution of an organism in four general ways:

"Genes normal to a species may, by mutation, cause physiological and developmental processes so abnormal that death or lasting disability results.

"The segregation of specific genes for susceptibility or resistance to diseases caused by bacteria or viruses may be responsible for immunity, morbidity, or mortality within the exposed population.

"An unbalance in the proportion of genes may cause death or greatly reduce the length of life.

"During development, the body due to its inherited genes, may become a mosaic of cells, some normal, some abnormal, and the morbidity and mortality may increase directly with the proportion of defective cells in the mosaic."

GET LOTS OF VITAMIN D IF YOU WANT WHITE TEETH

Most of us know that calcium and phosphorus are two minerals whose presence in our diet helps to produce strong white teeth. What is not so generally known, however, is that plenty of the sunshine vitamin D is also necessary in order to release and convert these two minerals from our food. Without a sufficiency of this vitamin, we may eat plenty of phosphorus and calcium containing foods and still have dingy and decayed teeth.

Scientists at the University of Wisconsin are now working on the problem of putting more vitamin D into our ordinary items of diet, and when they complete their experiments it may be possible to develop a race with flawless teeth.

Meantime, get plenty of sunshine.—"Chicago Daily News."

SHATTERED ROMANCE

British Millionaire's Daughter Not To Wed Hair-Dresser

Sylvia Martin, the 18-year-old daughter of Mr. Leonard J. Martin, the British millionaire "Linen King," who is Mr. Kaye Don's father-in-law, announced ruefully to-day that she had broken her romance with Mr. Robert Ezequelle, a young hairdresser of Stamford, Connecticut, cabled the New York correspondent of the "News Chronicle" in mail week.

Sylvia and Mr. Ezequelle, who is a good-looking man of 25, applied for a marriage licence at the Stamford Town Hall on Wednesday last, but were refused on the ground that the girl was under age and the parents' consent was necessary.

The couple met first six months ago at Lake Waukebuc, a holiday resort in New York. To-day Sylvia said:—

"After talking things over with my father and mother I felt they were right and the marriage was unsuitable. Father wasn't a bit angry, but he convinced me that the plan was inadvisable. So Mr. Ezequelle and I broke off the match by mutual consent. I've agreed not to see Mr. Ezequelle again.

"I realised it was best to be sensible and break the engagement off right now. Of course, one couldn't help falling in love, but that's all over. Mr. Ezequelle was very attractive and I was first drawn to him because he was such a fine shot.

NO INTENTION TO ELOPE

"If I were a butcher's daughter no furore of this kind would have happened. I never intend to elope. I shall respect my father's wishes."

Sylvia, who is a brunette, admitted that her fortune had something to do with the shattering of her romance.

Mr. Leonard Martin became famous after the war for his one-man deal in which he purchased 40 million yards of fine linen from the Aircraft Disposal Department at a price reported at the time to be £4,000,000. The linen was made to cover the wings of fighting aeroplanes. Another of Mr. Martin's daughters, Eileen, was secretly married to Mr. Kaye Don, the British land water speed ace, in 1932.

LEON TROTZKY and his Wife.

MARTIAL RACES OF INDIA

(Continued from page 13.)

French at Condore. Under Cornwallis they assisted at the capture of Seringapatam. Under Lake they took part in the Mahratta Wars, including the Siege of Bharatpur."

Later "They did more than fight. They risked even their caste. . . ."

And since those days they have always shown themselves efficient and valiant soldiers.

Brahmans are divided into two groups: the Gaur, or those living north of the Vindhya hills, and the Narbadda, and the Dravira, or those located south of that boundary. In other words the Gaur are the Brahmans of Northern India and the Dravira those of the Deccan. The latter furnish no recruits for the Indian Army.

Of the Gaur tribes, three supply soldiers and of the sub-divisions of these the Kanaujiya supply by far the most.

PUNJABI MUSSALMANS

The term Punjabi Mussalmans includes those Mahomedan tribes and classes found in those parts of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier, lying between the Indus and Sutlej to the south of the main Himalayan range.

The recruiting area includes the Hazara District of the North-West Frontier Province, portions of Jammu and Poonch, and the hill tracts of the Rawalpindi District.

They are divided into Rajputs, Jats, Gujars, Awans and Gakkhars.

Most Punjabi tribes trace their origin to periods prior to the Mahomedan invasions; others claim fanciful or mythical ancestors; the rest are satisfied that they came into the country with the Mahomedan conquerors.

The Punjab Mahomedan Rajputs are sprung from Aryan, Scythic or Hun ancestry, and were originally Hindu Rajputs.

The Jats and Gujars have a very similar descent.

The Awans and Gakkhars claim to have come in with the Mahomedan invaders and the latter claim a Persian descent.

All these peoples are divided into numerous tribes and divisions of tribes like the Pathans.

Gujars supply few recruits. The Jats are docile, have little pride of race and make excellent soldiers, and they are comparatively free from intrigue and are of good physique. The Rajput has not the pride of his Rajputana cousins, but he has a pride of his own, and this makes him think the profession of arms his own 'metier.'

Punjabi Mussalmans are as soldiers, distinguished for their extreme steadiness.

MAHRATTAS

Mahrattas inhabit a large stretch of counry in Central India. The two chief districts into which their land is divided are the Deccan and the Konkan.

The origin of the Mahrattas is shrouded in mystery. They claim Aryan Rajput descent. Their history is mingled with that of the Deccani (Southern) Mussalmans, who have descended from Persians, Mongolis and Tartars, who entered India as mercenary soldiers, and who married women of the country.

The Mahrattas are a hard-working, temperate, hospitable, hardy people who are fond of their homes, and do not much care to leave them, but when they do enlist they make quiet, orderly, clean, smart soldiers, and they have proved their great worth in their own characteristic way.

DECCANI MUSSALMANS

The Deccani Mussalmans like other Mahomedans are divided into Seyeds, Sheikhs, Moghals and Pathans, but only the first two classes enlist. They are very like the Mahrattas in characteristics, but are perhaps more adventurous, and are inclined to be turbulent, which does not prevent them being excellent soldiers who can be relied on to do their duty.

MOPLAHS

The Moplahs, or Moppillas, are the descendants of Arabs who settled on the Malabar coast and who married Indian women. In appearance they are unlike other races of Southern India. They show traces of their Arab descent.

"They are frugal and thrifty as well as hard-working. . . . All kinds of work requiring pluck, energy and sustained effort are done by Moppillas." They need a firm hand to control them, and a really thick stick when they go wrong, for they interpret leniency, as weakness. In some ways they are like the Pathans of the North-West Frontier and, being so, should make excellent soldiers under stern discipline, but unhappily they have not proved a success.

TAMILS

The Madras classes enlisted in the Indian Army consist of Tamils, Telegus, Mahomedans, Adi-Dravidas and Christians.

Generally they may be said to be the descendants of the prehistoric peoples who inhabited Southern India, combined with the immigrant element from the north and Ceylon. The Mahomedans have in their blood a considerable mixture of that of foreigners, such as Persians, Afghans and Arabs.

It was greatly by the aid of the Tamils that our early battles in India were fought and won.

Everyone has heard of the Madras Sappers and Miners, the Madras Pioneers, and the Madras Regiments recruited from among the Madras peoples.

Thus, in brief, are the virile races of India.

To work with them is to know them; to know them is to admire them; to admire them is to love them as gallant comrades.

"Ghost" Confesses To Murder

Spiritualist Medium Rids Haunted House From Earthbound Spirit

One of the world's most amazing ghost stories has just been told by A. W. Austen in the "Psychic News."

It concerns a house of mystery in a country town—for obvious reasons unnamed.

For years everything attempted by the people occupying the place had gone wrong—business had declined, there had been financial worries—

And lately there had been unaccountable fires, breakapes, noises and other interferences.

It was at this point that "by accident," the house was visited by Mrs. Edith Clements, the medium, who happened to be in the town, and a seance was arranged others present being Austen himself. Maurice Barbanell, Mrs. Barbanell and the residents.

The medium, records Austen, at once allowed herself to be controlled by the ghost, who turned but to be Bill Tompkins, an earthbound spirit, who committed murder eighty years ago.

At the outset the spirit became very violent, and although Mrs. Clements, the medium, is frail, she became possessed of great strength, so that those holding her hands had difficulty in keeping their grip.

"I'LL CHOKE YOU. . ."

We continue the narrative in Austen's own words:—

"Blast you, yelled the ghost. Struggling to his feet, he lunged towards the man living in the house "I'll choke the life out of you.

"'Why do you want to choke him,' asked Barbanell, after we had got the medium again into a sitting position.

"'He is searching for her,' said the entity.

"'Did you kill her?' asked Barbanell.

"Instantly the spirit changed his tone.

"No he said on his defence immediately. It was all a dream.

"'Did you put her body in the cellar?' asked Barbanell.

"'You are trying to trap me,' declared the spirit. You want to make me confess.

"'Did you live here?' the spirit was asked.

"'It is my house. . ."

"'Don't you understand you are what the world calls dead?' asked Barbanell.

"'What are you talking about?' replied the spirit pityingly.

"Pointing to the householder, the spirit shouted: "He's raking it up. Why doesn't he leave me alone?"

"'When did all this happen?' asked Barbanell.

"'In 1850—why?' It's no business of yours."

"'Don't you realise that was eighty years ago?"

"I DIDN'T MEAN IT."

"'What are you talking about?' said the spirit, bewilered.

"'This is the year 1934. Didn't you know? You have been dead all this time.'

"'What the hell has happened to me?' demanded the spirit, jumping to his feet again.

"'You are dead,' Maurice Barbanell told him. 'All that you have told us about happened eighty years ago. It is all over now.'

"'I didn't mean to do it.' said the entity. Strewth, but I did do it. I ought not to have done it."

"'Have you seen her since?' we asked.

"'Who? Maggie?'

"'Yes. What can you see now?'

"'I don't want to see. If I could undo the past! I'd tell her I didn't mean it. I was afraid someone would fine out what I did. Promise me on your dying oath that you will not give me away.'

"'Yes. I promise,' said Barbanell. 'Now tell us your name.'

"'Tompkins.'

"'What is your first name?'

"'Don't bully me, now. My first name is Bill--that will do for you.'

"'We told him something of the world in which he now lived.' Austen's account goes on. 'He seemed to be listening very quietly, and then, we realised his attention as riveted on something we could not see.

"'What do you want?' he asked some unseen visitor. Then he recognised her.

"Maggie! Maggie! he cried dropping to his knees. I didn't mean it.

"The medium's body relaxed Bill Tompkins, freed from his earthbound state, had gone.

"'I am very glad we came here,' said Sunshine, Mrs. Clements's guide, who took control immediately.

"The guide told us the story of the crime: how Tompkins had hidden the body in what was now the cellar of the house. Thinking that the present house-holder would discover his secret, the spirit had done all in his power to frighten him away.

"'Will Tompkins be all right now?' we asked.

"'He will be free of this house now,' was the reply."—"The People."

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To popularise his system Tabore will send you FREE your Astral Interpretation if you forward him your full name (Mr. Mrs. or Miss), address and date of birth all clearly written by yourself. No money required but you may, if you like enclose 4 annas Stamps to help cover postage and misc. costs. You will be amazed at the remarkable accuracy of his statements about you and your affair. Write now as this offer may not be made again. No personal interviews, all consultation by mail only. Address: PUNDIT TABORE. (Dept 312-Q), Upper Forjett Street, Bombay VII.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1934

Alleged Libel In Sutta Khel Articles

Defamation Case Against Mr. Horniman

PLEA TO EXPEDITE HEARING IN PUBLIC INTEREST

Mr. B. G. Horniman applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday for the copy of a complaint, filed against him for defamation by one Bhagwandas Laxmidas, on Saturday last.

In making this application Mr. Horniman also applied to the Magistrate to expedite the hearing of this case, as he said, although seven days had passed the summons had not yet been served and he had reason to believe that the complaint was not very seriously intended.

The Magistrate ordered the copy of the information to be supplied to Mr. Horniman and asked him to give notice to the other side and apply to the Court on any day to expedite the hearing.

READY TO GO TO ANY COURT

The application made by Mr. Horniman to the Magistrate was as follows:—

"Having read in certain newspapers that a complaint has been filed against me in Your Worship's Court, on May 26, 1934, under Section 500, I.P.C., I beg to apply for a copy of the same, which please direct to be delivered to me accordingly."

On reading the application, the Magistrate remarked: "Certainly."

Mr. Horniman then said he had a further application to make in which he wished to apply that the hearing of the case be expedited. Although seven days had passed he had yet not been served with summons. "I have reason to believe," he added, "that this case is not seriously intended, therefore, I am anxious to have the hearing expedited in order that it may be quickly disposed of. I am also asking this in the public interest for obvious reasons."

Magistrate: Mr. Horniman, I would be very glad to oblige you. If you can mention any other Court, where you can get the case heard more quickly, I will order it to be put on the file of that Court. The work in this Court is very congested and I fear it is the same in other Courts.

Mr. Horniman: I am willing to go to any Court where I could get an expeditious hearing.

The Magistrate then suggested to Mr. Horniman that he should give notice to the other side that he intended to make an application in Court on any date mentioned in the notice, to have the hearing of the case expedited and he would hear arguments and pass orders accordingly.

The following is the text of the complaint filed by Bhagwandas Laxmidas under Section 500, I.P.C.:—

May it Please Your Worship:—

I am a landed proprietor and own properties at C.P. Tank Road, Bombay and at Kurla. I reside in Phophalwadi, Bhuleshwar. I do business in Gold, Silver, Cotton, Seeds, etc. My name is Bhagwandas, but I am also called Bhagubhai.

2. Lately on 28th April 1934, my firm, Messrs. N. Bhagwandas and Co. were appointed agents in Bombay and Suburbs for canvassing life insurance business for New Asiatic Life Assurance Co., Ltd. of Delhi, whose chief agents for the Bombay Presidency were Tijoriwala and Co. For the purpose of opening that new business I had hired from 1st April 1934, two small rooms on the ground-floor of Gopal Bhuvan in Phophalwadi. The last tenant had taken a telephone in the said premises which he left there. On 28th April 1934, I had put up a board with the name of New Asiatic Life Insurance Co., Ltd., and my firm's name as the Bombay Agents, on the said two rooms and also at the entrance of the lane, I had canvassed some business, but before it could be put through, Tijoriwalla and Co., the chief agents for the Bombay Presidency of the New Asiatic Life Insurance Co., Ltd., resigned from the Agency and hence automatically my relations with the company as the Bombay Agents, ceased. And I subsequently, removed the board referred to above. Then, on 14th May, 1934, I applied to the Prudential and Industrial Insurance Co., Ltd. of Bombay for Agency, and I was informed that on the 16th inst. a letter of appointment would be sent to me. But, owing to the death of Mr. Lalji Naranji, one of the Company's directors, the office of the Company was closed on that day and the letter of appointment came on 17th May 1934. However, I had made the opening ceremony of my office in Phophalwadi on 16th May, 1934 at 3-30 p.m. and on the spot I got proposals amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 16,500, some of which resulted in policies and some are awaiting completion.

3. Mr. Horniman is the editor as well as the printer and publisher of the "Bombay Sentinel" an English daily published every evening, except on Sundays. In the issue of 16th May 1934, of the "Bombay Sentinel" there appeared an article styled "Mysteries of Sutta Khel," under his name. In the said article there are several paragraphs, but three under the heading "Mysterious Insurance Agent," I complain of. They are as follows:—

"A notorious bucket shopkeeper in the Princess Street Section has recently blossomed forth into an insurance agent that is to say, an imposing board describing himself as such has been put up outside the premises he occupies."

"It would be interesting to know what insurance business he has ever done, whether he represents any Insurance at all, or has ever negotiated a single policy."

"He has two names on the board outside his room and another name is used for the telephone inside. If the Commissioner would ring up 23487 and ask for Bhagubhai it might be useful."

"The man is well known to the Police in the Section as he is to the gamblers who patronise his establishment."

The allegations that, I am a notorious bucket shopkeeper, is absolutely false. Likewise, it is false that gamblers patronise my establishment. It is not true that I am using another name for the telephone inside. I have already stated that the telephone stands in the name of the previous tenant. It is false that I am taking or accepting Sutta bets in the rooms.

4. Again, in the issue of 23rd May, 1934, of the "Bombay Sentinel" there is another article on "Mysteries of Sutta Khel" by Mr. Horniman the following paragraphs in the said article refer to me and are defamatory:—

"I do not know what action the Commissioner of Police has taken on the information I provided him in the last week. I am interested to hear, however, that the individual who so suddenly blossomed forth as an insurance agent, has as suddenly faded away—at least, in that role."

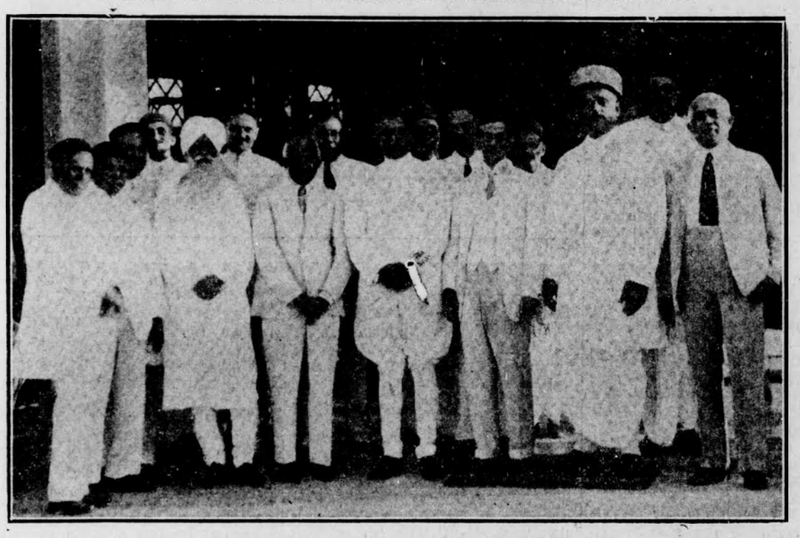
"His board has been removed but I imagine he is lurking about somewhere, and if enquiries were made, it would be found, perhaps, that he has taken refuge behind not a single board, but a whole store of timber on the other side of the lane."

I have stated above in paragraph 2, how the board of agency came to be removed. Further the allegations that I am accepting Sutta bets behind a whole store of timber on the other side of the lane is absolutely false.

5. I submit that the allegations made by the accused in his two articles referred to above against me that I am a notorious bucket-shopkeeper, that I was taking Sutta-bets in the rooms in Phophalwadi, and that I am now taking Sutta-bets behind timber store or depot, are absolutely false and without any foundation. The imputations are highly defamatory. They are likely to lower me in the estimation of the readers of the "Sentinel" and the public.

Under the circumstances, I charge the accused as above and pray for summons against him.

PARTY TO SIR PRABHASHANKAR PATTANI



A garden party was given on Friday evening at the Willingdon Sports Club by Mr. C. B. Mehta in honour of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani. (From left) Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Jhaveri, Sir P. Pattani, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Maharaja of Porbunder, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Homi M. Mehta (extreme right).

SALARY CUTS TO BE RESTORED

Govt. Of India Will Decide Question On Individual Merits

SIMLA, June 2.

It is understood that the Government of India have decided that in the case of employees of the Central Departments, who have suffered from the Bihar earthquake calamity, the question of the restoration of salary cuts will be considered on individual merits For instance though over 3,000 postal and telegraph employees are in the affected area, the case for the restoration of salary cut would be considered only in respect of employees drawing less than Rs. 150 pr month. Among the latter category each person who claims restoration has to prove that he has suffered loss either of property or belongings.

The cut would be restored in cases proved of loss for six months only, either retrospectively or for the concluding six months of the year. The final recommendations of the local officials of the Central Government are awaited on the subject, and would no doubt be given effect to as soon as they are received.—A. P.

A devastating fire broke out in Kyatyat village in the Katha District destroying 111 houses. The damage is estimated at Rs. 30,000.

Rs. 5,888 FOR 'QUAKE RELIEF

Afghan King And Ministers Donate To Rajen Babu's Fund

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, June 2.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has received a draft of Rs. 5,888 from Mr. M. A .Hakim on behalf of Indian residents in Kabul as their contribution towards the Bihar Earthquake Relief.

The amount includes Rs. 2,000 contributed by King Zahir Shah and one thousand each by the Prime Minister and the War Minister of Afghanistan.

Mr. Hakim says in his letter that the Indian community in Kabul "feel extremely grateful to the King and the Prime Minister and to Marshall Shah Mahmood Khan for having been so sympathetic and considerate."

TIME RIPE FOR MEASURE

Bihar & Orissa Commerce Chamber Supports Temple Bill

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, June 2.

Having been asked to express their opinion the Bihar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce have written to the Government strongly supporting the Hindu Temple Entry and disabilities removal Bill which they regard as "a great contribution towards the abolition of untouchability which Hindu religion has preserved till to-day not because it has been put to test from time to time and stood the test but because it has behind it the sanction of antiquity. Time is more than ripe for this long delayed reform and the Association is in favour of passage of this Bill into law."

The merchants of Bhuj, Anjar, Mandvi, Jakhan and other centres of industry in the Cutch State have resolved to convene the second session of the Cutch Merchants Conference at Mandvi to devise efficient safeguards against the obstacles to trade development and industrial expansion in Cutch.

RANGOON TRAIN DERAILED

Passengers Miraculously Escape Uninjured

RANGOON, June 2.

The 82 Down Local Mixed train was derailed between Wuntho and Kawlin stations yesterday at 2-15 p.m. The engine number was 323. One carriage and three covered wagons were derailed and six covered wagons, one timber truck and one water truck capsized. Fortunately the passengers escaped injured.

The cause of the derailment is not known. Transhipment of passengers, mails, parcels and luggage has been arranged.—United Press.

NOTORIOUS CHARACTER ARRESTED

Charged With Travelling Without Ticket To Bombay

NADIAD, June 2.

Fajirmahomad Gulamhussain, a notorious criminal who has served varying terms of imprisonment on three previous occasions was recently arrested by the railway police on the Dakore train.

Produced before the First Class City Magistrate at Nadiad, the accused has been ordered to furnish security for good behaviour, or else to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.

He has been found guilty of petty pilferings, as also travelling without ticket to Bombay, Ajmer, Ahmedabad, etc.—United Press.

CHILD MURDERERS TO HANG

PORBANDAR, June 2.

Two persons who were charged with murder of an eight year old child have been sentenced by the District Magistrate to death.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused murdered the child with the intention of taking away the gold ornaments which he was wearing at the time.—United Press

The Collector of the Broach District unveiled to-day at the Dewankhana the portrait of the late Rao Bahadur Matilal Chunilal Desai, at one time the President of the Broach Municipality.

CUTS IN WAGES RESTORED

NADIAD, June 2.

The scavengers in Municipal employ at Dakore who had been put to hardship by the drastic cut of 20 per cent. in their wages feel greatly relieved on the restoration of the old scale of payment by the Dakore Municipality.—United Press.

Drought In Russia Sends Up Price Of Bread

People Suffer From Acute Starvation In Certain Regions

MOSCOW, June 2.

As a result of the drought in the principal grain growing regions of Russia the price of white bread rose in Moscow to-day 120 per cent. black bread 100 per cent.

The recent rains seem to have prevented a famine such as killed over 1,000,000 people last Spring, but in certain regions the people are already becoming bloated by starvation.—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF BURMA'S FUTURE

Profitless To Discuss It At Present, Says Sir Harcour Putler

LONDON, June 2.

The importance of Burma's trade was stressed by Sir Harcourt Butler presiding over 54th Burma dinner He expressed an opinion it was profitless to discuss the separation until the Select Committee, had reported but whether separated or not Burma's future was dependent on her trade.

Sir Harcourt paid a tribute to the part played by traders in developing the country and emphasised the need for ensuring that trade was not hindered, and its development was not arrested

He stressed in this connection the importance of free markets, especially in India, and pointed out also the desirability of new capital being available when required, and the importance and development of communications

Sir Harcourt Butler referred in this regard to the significance of the Ava Bridge in opening up a great hinter-land to the north of Irrawaddy.

He said it would inaugurate an era of prosperity for Burma comparable to that resulting from the opening of Suez Canal in 1869.—Reuter.

MAHENDRA PRASAD SERIOUSLY ILL

Rajen Babu At Bedside Of His Elder Brother

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, June 2.

Grave concern is felt over the serious illness of Rajen Babu's elder brother Mahendra Prasad at Chapra. He has been running high temperature and serious complications, including kidney troubles, have set in.

Dr. Panchanan Chatterji, the well-known Calcutta Surgeon and Major Alexander, Professor of Surgery, Patna Medical College, examined him at Chapra and declared that any surgical interference with the kidney at this stage was dangerous. Mr. Mahendra Prasad is a veteran publicist ever devoted to the service of the people and is Deputy Governor of the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Federation. He is a man of varied activities. He has been more than a father to Rajen Babu. Rajen Babu is at the bedside of his revered brother devotedly attending on him.

PRISONER MAKES DASH FOR LIBERTY

RANGOON, June 2

While being escorted to Insein Jail by police, a Burmese prisoner by name Pohla escaped by jumping from running Down Mail between Shwedah and Pyawbwe stations.

All attempts to capture him have so far failed.—United Press.

The Aga Khan who was passing through Aix-Les-Baines took tea with Lord and Lady Willingdon.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON EDITOR

Band Of Muslims Save Him From Women Assailants

PALANPUR, June 2.

The Editor of the "Dhamdhamat" was over-powered at Palanpur by some female assailants of the Ghanchi community who would have done him to death had not the timely intervention of a band of Muslims stayed the murderous assault.—United Press.

MODEL BAL MANDIR FOR NADIAD

Will Be Fitting Memorial To Well-known Leader

BHUJ, June 2.

Arrangements are well under way at Nadiad for collecting Rs. 5,000 towards the establishment of a Model Bal Mandir at Nadiad as a fitting memorial to the late tribute of the people to Mr. Fulchand Shah.

An influential committee of 25 leading publicmen in the Kaira District has been appointed to collect funds for the purpose with Mr Gokaldas Talate as Chairman. —United Press.

HEAT WAVE IN SIND

Jacobabad Records Temperature Of 118 Degrees In Shade

KARACHI, June 2.

Reports of a heat wave passing over many parts of Sind are coming in. Jacobabad recorded a temperature of 118 degrees in shade yesterday. The streets are like blazing furnaces.

Sukkur experienced a temperature of 116 degrees while Hyderabad recorded as much as 105 degrees at nine o'clock in the morning —A. P.

ALLEGED BOGUS FIRM AT WORK

Big Frauds On City Merchants

Further details have been unearthed in the case in which T. L Hall and Ganesh Mahadev Joshi (as alleged) set up a bogus firm named Bombay Delhi Trading Company, Exports and Imports, Ballard Estate.

Jal Merchant, it is alleged, was commissioned to go about representing the first accused as "Barra Sab" and hood-winking grain merchants and tea-stockers.

One merchant actually delivered goods as per order on the bill of Rs. 941-15-6, a part of which was never squared.

Another grain-merchant, it is alleged by the police, was also imposed upon to the tune of Rs. 3825-8-0.

J. R. Patel, accused in the case, is absconding.

Inquiries are being instituted by the police and the bail period has been extended for a further period of 14 days.

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